Budgets Slashed: City Hurt

City Cuts School $$ 'The Children Will Pay'

The city budget for New Haven for next year was announced April 19, and guess who is going to be hardest hit by the cuts? You guessed it, school children. And guess who is going to be caught in the squeeze? Right again, the teachers and their union.

Executive salaries are going up. Cost of living and supplies are going up. City income and tax rate are going up. But the school budget is coming **down** by $3.2 million.

AFT Responds

The New Haven local of the American Federation of Teachers responded angrily. "While the present budget barely covers the built-in costs, parents of New Haven school children must be asking: what will be cut? Reading teachers? Psychological examiners? Needed supplies? Or will class size be drastically increased?"

Neither teachers nor parents nor taxpayers were consulted by the Board of Education or the Board of Finance in coming up with the budget. The Board of Education was specifically requested by Aldermanic Education Committee Chairwoman Gwendolyn Newton to provide public hearings, yet they did not do so.

This time, the Board of Finance was so high handed that they did not even consult well with the Board of Education about the budget, which led to the resignation of School Board President Lawrence Garfinkel April 19.

The teachers union has asked that the Board of Aldermen "urge the Boards of Education and Finance to reconsider their decisions and to hold public, evaluative hearings on the education budget."

One city parent referred to the budget cuts as the Guida "pay as you go plan." "We don't pay for the schools now, but our children pay for it for the rest of their lives."

– David Adams

Modern Times *is a year old with this issue – and going stronger than ever. For the story of how New Haven's labor-community paper came to be,* *see pages 8-9.*

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VOL. II NO. 1 **New Haven** MAY 1–14,1971

State Aid Plummets For Housing, Daycare

by David Adams
Modern Times Staff

"What we are likely to see in New Haven in the next few years is public housing rents rising and conditions deteriorated to unliveable, co-op rents so high that middle income families cannot afford to live in them, no neighborhood corporations, no summer programs, no more than one of the housing renovation programs that we have now, and at least four fewer daycares."

This dismal forecast was given me by Steve Darley of New Haven Legal Assistance. It is based on the new proposed State Budget for DCA (Department of Community Affairs) which contains the money for all the above programs.

Darley has spent much of the last few weeks in Hartford legislative hearings, and "from what I can see," he told me, "there is no feeling in the legislature to do anything about the cuts in the Meskill DCA budget."

DCA Budget Cut

Meskill wants the DCA budget cut from its present figure of $46 million to only $13 million next year. It has not been specified exactly which programs of DCA would be cut how much, but it is understood that New Haven would receive an even smaller percentage of the $13 million than it now receives of the $46 million.

Even while I was waiting in the Legal Assistance office the effects of the new budget were beginning to be felt. "What happened with the group that wants a teen center in Morris Cove? Did you see them today?" someone asked. Somebody else interrupted before there could be an answer, however. "What do you care, there's not going to be any funds for them anyway."

"Three new groups just came to us to start daycares," Steve Darley said to me and then shrugged his shoulders. "There's not going to be enough money for the ones we have now, let alone any new ones."

See STATE AID PLUMMETS, page 7

Area Residents Describe Massive Peace March

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

Twelve busloads of New Haven residents left for Washington at 1 a.m. on April 24 for the largest peace march in American history. The bus rental agent (Guida Travel Agency) sent city buses--not coaches with reclining seats as they had promised–so for most of us it was an eight hour ride of cramped legs, stiff necks, and no sleep.

The sun was shining and the air was warm when we arrived in Washington. "Be back at the bus by six," the bus captain warned us. "And make sure you have the bus number--Liberty Bus Co. No. 306 and the address of the parking place."

There were thousands of buses in Washington on April 24, and after the first hundred they all look the same.

First Demonstration

Rather than describing the march and the speakers at the demonstration, I thought I would speak to some New Haven participants and try to "bring the demonstration home."

Millie Osborne, a middle-aged New Haven woman said it was her first anti-war demonstration. "I was impressed by the Vietnam Veterans demonstrations," she said. She has always supported the anti-war movement but could not go to previous demonstrations.

"I felt that this time was the time to act on my beliefs," she continued. "Furthermore, I wanted to make sure this demonstration was as large or larger than others so that the government does not feel that the anti-war movement is losing strength."

A New Haven teacher Ron O'Brien described the march as "a tremendous outpouring of human beings for the world's most worthwhile cause." A woman from Bethany Janice Forman felt that going to the demonstration was worth the inconvenience--"It keeps people aware of their own potential--as far as affecting policy it's very frustrating."

No Rest Rooms

The highways between here and Washington were so crowded with buses and cars that the rest-stops were closed to buses by police. In desperation our driver stopped at one where buses were forbidden. The headline in a paper at the rest-stop said--"Mitchell Expects Violence in Demonstration." "There's going to be violence in the bathrooms" said a **Modern Times** staff member after seeing how long the lines were at the rest rooms. The crowd was tremendous both in Washington and at the rest-stops.

New Haven was well-represented at the April 24 massive peace demonstration in Washington, D.C., as local citizens packed a dozen buses for the overnight trip. (M–T photo by Kay/Frankel)

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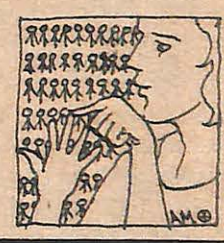


Welfare Moms: Peace, Not War

by April Reiss

The New Haven Welfare MOMS, concerned about the effect of the war drain in terms of both people and money on the poor in America, are supporting the renewed efforts of war protests.

Welfare MOMS are an organization of women of New Haven who want to improve the conditions of the poor. The people on the executive board of Welfare MOMS are members of the National Welfare Rights Organization. In general the goals of the local and National Welfare organization are to try and gain basic necessities of life.

Mrs. Matilda Gibbs, president of the New Haven Welfare MOMS, summed up these necessities to include, "decent housing, education, health care, and improved welfare payments for those on welfare."

The war is seen by the MOMS as one direct cause of inadequate welfare facilities and the continuing plight of America's poor. Gibbs' view of the war, which reflects the views of most MOMS, is that "the war is a waste of the taxpayers' money. It is immoral and illegal. Black people are especially against the war because of the disproportionate number of black soldiers. The black community sees the war as a subtle form of genocide."

War Costs in Lives and $$

The human loss to the community in terms of men is staggering. 50,000 American men have died. Many of those who have returned are "freaked out on heroin, or badly wounded," according to Gibbs. "They are shipped off to a variety of institutions and often do not re-enter society. Because of the war's negative effect on the economy, there are no jobs for the few who are miraculously 'still together' despite what they witnessed in Vietnam."

The economic cost of the war is equally staggering. From 1965-1970 the Vietnam war has cost $99 billion. This was ¼ of the total cost of the military's $418 billion during those years. The amount allotted to health, education and housing was $92.9 billion during the same six year period.

Pattie Hughes is a Welfare MOM who has been an active crusader for better treatment of welfare people, as well as an active demonstrator for peace. She supported the peace rally but said that "going to Washington to protest is out of the question for those on Welfare. The minimum fare of $12 per person is a prohibitive sum for our budget. Besides, if welfare recipients leave the state for the day, they can be docked welfare money accordingly."

New Priorities

Welfare MOMS feel that the money spent on the Vietnam war should be spent on providing for all Americans, the basic necessities of life. These include adequate housing, health care, and education. While it certainly is not clear that money slated to go to Vietnam would in fact, be directed to the needy if the war ended, that is what the MOMS hope would happen.

Peace Calendar

May 1-May 4 People's Lobby and Mass Non-Violent Civil Disobedience:
Sit-ins at the principal agencies of war and repression, culminate in massive civil disobedience on May 3 and 4.

Monday, May 3 -- Pentagon
Tuesday, May 4 -- Justice Department

May 2-Inspirational Mass Rally - Washington, D.C.:
Launching the days of civil disobedience, speakers include Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, Cesar Chavez, Dave Dellinger, Jane Fonda, George Wiley.

May 5-Nationwide Moratorium on Business as Usual:
On the first anniversary of the killings at Jackson and Kent State there will be work stoppages, student strikes, teach-ins, at schools and businesses across the nation.

May 16-G.I.-Civilian Solidarity Day:
Anti-war demonstrations at military bases throughout the country, in support of the growing anti-war movement in the service.

compiled by Michael Rubinowitz

Guardsman Attacks Viet War

There's been plenty of news about anti-war views of Vietnam Veterans. What about the ideas of other members of the armed forces who also oppose the War? We asked Sam Thomas, a member of the National Guard and a student at South Central Community College.

Sam Thomas (M.T. photo by V. Blaisdell)

"The war hurts low-income families. Working people really hurt. Well-off people don't mind. It's bad enough people haven't much money - now they have to pay for a war they don't want.

"We need protests, letters - just as long as you're giving the people at the top a big hassle. If the government sees this, they might cut it.

"Wars, in general, are totally ridiculous. Why take people out of homes to fight in a strange land? Then, when they return, they can't even get a job.

"People say they're against the war. Thousands go out for a parade like St. Patrick's. But for an anti-war thing, people stay home. Why don't they get out, instead of staying home, watching it on TV?

"Sure the war would stop if people stopped working, but how are they going to support their family then? If workers don't go to work, the government will try to get them back to work. People are tools for killing people."

Vets Irked at Congressional Response to Antiwar Protest

by Steven Ellner
Modern Times Staff

One hundred members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) have returned to Connecticut after participating in a week of antiwar activities in Washington. According to a spokesman for the group, Don Drunsic, the veterans "left Washington with a realistic insight as to how Congress and the government is incapable of meeting the needs of the people. The only thing left is to go out and meet with the people ourselves."

Drunsic told **Modern Times** in an interview that one of VVAW's objectives in going to Washington was to appear before Congressional committees so as to get large press coverage for their Vietnam stories. In their one appearance before the Foreign Relations Committee, only a few spokesmen for the group were represented. "What we wanted, however was to have our whole group testify as to the atrocities in Vietnam so as to show that they are not isolated incidents, but stem from a policy that originates from within the armed forces." Drunsic added that he considers this a "policy of genocide, committed against the Vietnamese people."

Drunsic blamed their inability to testify as a group, on the rules and regulations of Congress which give undue power to heads of committees and Congressmen with seniority. "We got rules and bureaucracy thrown in our face even though we were down there because of an emergency situation involving the lives of thousands of innocent people," Drunsic added.

Annoyed at Liberals

The veterans were especially annoyed by the reaction of Senator Ribicoff to the Connecticut delegation's visit to his office. "We felt he was on our side because of his good voting record, but we met a very cold confrontation. He said to us, 'Yeh, this is my voting record, this is what I've done, so that's it?' He said he was aware of genocide but did not seem to want to do anything about it."

The veterans were also disappointed by the reaction among their "friends" in congress. Basil Paquet, a veteran who is presently a graduate student at the University of Connecticut, presented a statement at a special meeting with antiwar congressmen. Paquet maintained that, because of the rules and slow procedures of Congress, nothing could be done immediately to stop the killing of innocent people. He then asked the group of Congressmen to do everything in their power on the floor of Congress, "not through the rules but as human beings" to end the war.

The Washington activities did prove to be a valuable experience for the Connecticut members of the VVAW, all of whom acted as a group throughout most of the events. They are now busy fulfilling speaking engagements in front of schools, PTA's, churches, and other groups throughout the state. One such engagement is Friday, April 30, 8 p.m., at United Presbyterian Church, 190 Seaside Ave., Milford

Moratorium May 5

N.H., D.C. Protests Coming Up

by Steve Ellner
Modern Times Staff

On May 5 there will be an anti-war moratorium and noon rally on the Green. The event will top off for New Haven a week-and-a-half series of protests across the nation. Although the list of speakers has not yet been announced, it is understood that numerous labor and community leaders from the New Haven area will be invited to speak.

In the week preceding May 5, there will be a series of anti-war actions in Washington involving civil disobedience. Mike Chinoy, a student at Yale who is helping organize demonstrators from New Haven, discussed the objectives of the protests in an interview with **Modern Times.**

The action will involve massive sit-ins at 21 Washington sites including bridges, traffic circles, and busy road intersections. In the process the organizers hope to bring Washington and "its war machine" to a halt for those days. Chinoy emphasized the non-violent nature of the protest, a point which everybody going to Washington will be coached on.

"The demonstrators," Chinoy stated, "will be telling the government 'you cannot continue your war without us getting in the way.' It's the government that is violent and we are reacting against that violence."

"If the government doesn't bring about peace, the people will sign their own peace treaty. If the government doesn't stop the war, the people will stop the government." That, Chinoy added is the meaning of the Peoples' Peace Treaty and the May protests. (The peace treaty, signed between students of North Vietnam, South Vietnam and members of the National Student Association is now being circulated in New Haven).

May Day 'A Spark'

Organizers of May Day hope that the protest will have significant repercussions throughout the world. They see the action as a "spark that will ignite large numbers of people into action." For one thing it is designed to motivate people to participate in the anti-war strike called for May 5. Also it is designed to encourage further resistance by soldiers inside South Vietnam as well as the growing peace movement of the South Vietnamese.

Finally Chinoy referred to the effect it will have on demonstrations which are being planned around this time in countries throughout the world.

It is hoped that the wide-scale opposition to the war will discourage the government from using violence against the demonstrators. Chinoy says it would thus be suicidal for the government to "create another Chicago," out of the May Day protests.

May 3 and 4 is also set for sit-ins in New Haven at the Draft Board at 640 Chapel Street, as well as Mayor Guida's office.

Between April 26-30 students from area colleges and high schools will approach storeowners throughout New Haven to sign the Peoples' Peace Treaty. The owners will be asked to relieve their employees for part or all of the day to participate in the rally, as well as to carry May Day posters in their windows.

Labor Notes

HUNGRY CHARLEY'S REVISITED

Even though Hungry Charley's reopened without recognizing the union (Local 217, Hotel and Restaurent Employees) after an eight week strike, the battle is not over. The National Labor Relations Board has charged the owners of Hungry Charley's with "interfering with, restraining and coercing its employees in the exercise of their rights." The complaint charges that Restaurant Associates, Inc. which owns Hungry Charley's, "engaged in a course of coercive conduct. . .designed to effect a repudiation of the Union by its employees and a dissipation of the Union's majority status." John Wilhelm, Business Agent of Local 217 called the NLRB charge an "important step in our effort to make this big corporation obey the law."

POWER TO THE WORKERS

Thirty women workers at the Fairview Convalescent Home in Fair Haven Heights held a three hour walkout on April 14 and demanded a quick election for their union – Local 1199, National Hospital and Nursing Home Union. The women walked out at 7:05 a.m. after a proposed sit-in was expectedly thwarted by the arrival of New Haven police. A picket line was immediately formed and their one sign read, "Quick Election." Even though a majority of workers at Fairview want Local 1199, the owner Daniel Donovan has been stalling an election. He wants to wait until he finishes building another nursing home in the New Haven area and hold "both elections" at the same time. Local 1199 organizers say this is a tactic to stall the election and the real truth is that management is trying to bring in a backdoor union. The women returned to work at 10 a.m.

YNFAC Holds Survey on Contract Demands

by Nancy Calvin & Luan Stewart
Yale workers and YNFAC members

The Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC) has grown from a small action committee to a a functioning labor organization. For one thing we have now started hearings with Yale and the National Labor Relations Board for union recognition. For another thing, we are preparing a survey of all eligible non-faculty employees at Yale to determine what contract demands our union should make.

At area committee meetings throughout Yale, our members have been asked to get suggestions about salaries, working conditions, and benefits from their fellow employees. Then, volunteers are being asked to prepare, distribute, and tabulate the survey.

YNFAC Democratic Union

This survey demonstrates YNFAC's commitment to a truly democratic union run by and for its members. It also reflects the principles of union management held by the national union with which YNFAC has chosen to affiliate the National Council of Distributive Workers of America.

In our first meeting, the members of our survey committee decided on a preliminary survey. This presents some of the ideas already given to us. All employees will be asked to rank each suggestion as "a must," "very important," "not necessary," or "absolutely not." Not only will each person be asked to comment on the ideas presented, but also each person is to present his or her own suggestions as well.

The preliminary campus wide suggestions already show clearly that Yale employees are concerned about more than just the low pay scale at Yale. There is a wide range of other suggestions, some quite unexpected.

Workers' Suggestions

Working conditions: building safety inspections and training for quick evacuation of offices; greater security in parking lots, isolated areas, and in buildings.

Hours: A shorter work week, 35 hours or a 4 day week, 9 hours per day, depending on the employees' preference.

Holidays: Observance of all present federal holidays and Martin Luther King's birthday.

Leaves: Sick leave granted for parents when children are sick; personal days; allowing unused sick leave to accumulate from year to year; leaves of absences without loss of seniority for reasons such as pregnancy, education, prolonged illness, or student wives who must leave during the summer.

Overtime: Either time-and-a-half pay *or compensatory time-off for all overtime worked after the normal work week.*

Benefits: *A more adequate health plan, such as the Yale Health plan entirely employer paid, and unemployment compensation.*

We hope that all Yale employees will consider this survey carefully and will use it as an opportunity to present their ideas for changes in our working conditions. By involving all eligible non-faculty employees in deciding what demands to make of Yale, we can enter negotiations with the greatest bargaining power possible.

Strikers Cap Off Coca-Cola

by Art Fleischner

The 40 members of Teamster Local 443 on strike at the Coca-Cola Company on Middletown Avenue are a direct answer to all the artificial divisions we hear about in America.

"We worked for over two months after our old contract had expired," explained Lou Amendola, business agent for Local 443.

Strike to Win

"We are looking for improved wages and working conditions this year. Not next year like the company promises. We are here to win, and we're ready to go for a long while."

"I already ordered my Christmas tree, and I'll plant it on the picket line if I have to," added one of the advance salesmen.

The 40 workers are divided among the bottlers (who wash and fill the bottles and are mostly Puerto Rican), drivers, and advance salesmen.

Philip Cordova who works on bottling said, "We want to work. This is the first strike at Coca-Cola since we were organized 20 years ago. The cost of everything is so high that we can't manage on what we make."

A driver added, "We can't see why we have to make six to seven thousand a year, and the company makes millions. We do the production and they get rich off our work."

There are older men on strike who have worked at the company more than ten years; there are students who are only seasonal workers; there are blacks, whites and browns; there are those with long hair and those without any hair.

All union members support the strike, and the plant is closed down except for the secretarial staff and management.

Recycling

The strike started Wednesday, April 21. We spoke to the workers on Saturday, April 24, when hundreds of other people were there returning their bottles and cans.

"We don't want to interfere with the recycling process at all," said Mel Biedrztsky, shop steward. "It's something we should have begun a long time ago."

Ralph Clough, a salesman who has worked at the plant for six years, said, "We always had good relations with the people here. Now all the orders are coming from the owners in New York, and they don't know the feelings of the people here."

Frank Gillo, a driver for six years and Bill Wiggin, a driver for two, stood in front of the plant, picket signs around their necks, smiles on their faces drinking a couple of Pepsi's from a case that a union supporter had dropped off.

Pause that refreshes - picketing strikers at Coca-Cola plant take a break to allow recycling of cans and bottles. (MT photo by Virginia Blaisdell)

Yale Workers Ask Strike Help

by David Adams
Modern Times Staff

Yale workers in Local 35 of the Hotel, Restaurant Employees, and Bartenders Union are getting ready for a tough strike against Yale. As **Modern Times** goes to press, their contract negotiations are down to the wire, and a strike seems inevitable.

Business Agent Vincent Sirabella spoke April 26 before a meeting of Yale bursary aides and other students and requested them not to replace striking workers or attend their own bursary jobs. The students' response was supportive and enthusiastic.

Contract issues are both wages and contract language. With regard to wages, Sirabella said they are demanding a substantial increase. Under the existing contract more than 600 of the 1157 workers in the bargaining unit are paid $2.50 per hour or less, and over 800 earn $3.00 per hour or less.

Contract Language a Problem

Contract wording is a major sticking point, according to Sirabella. "I'm sick and tired of telling workers that we can't do anything for a grievance because of the contract language. Take the third step of the grievance procedure, for example. Yale Administration come into the room armed to the teeth with facts and figures. They must get them from their computer center. Then the terms of the contract are so weighted in their favor that we don't stand a chance. The old contract has to be ripped up completely. We can't accept anything less than a completely rewritten one."

The scene of the meeting was one of great contrast. On stage were Sirabella and eight workers, members of the negotiating committee (Bill Blackwood, Tom Pechinsky, Ralph Streeto, Eman Zucchi, Ronald Sambrook, Frank Capone, Frank Anderson, and Lou Civitello). In the audience were 500 Yalies.

The drama was played in Yale's Strathcona Hall with tall leaded windows, carved wood paneled walls, and high gilded wood ceiling, like a Hollywood set for a movie about the Middle Ages.

Sirabella emphasized to the students that any changes in America must be made by coalitions which include full participation of the working class. He warned them that in the past "student activities have turned workers off. It pains me. It's time the students of America demonstrate a real concern for the workers of America."

Yale Rich, Union Poor

He contrasted Yale's resources with those of the strikers. "Yale can get $15 million from Mr. Mellon in gifts. Our workers won't be able to pay the rent after a week. Yale is counting on that to break us...."

One student asked why the union didn't get a contract extension lasting until the fall when Yale is more vulnerable to a strike. "You're right that it would be a good thing to do," Sirabella answered. "Unfortunately, we can't get away with it."

"Let's assume that we bargain on a day to day basis," he explained, "and hope to extend it to September. Well, somewhere around June 20, we'd find ourselves up a creek. Yale could say, under the law, 'We have exhausted the bargaining process. There is nothing else to bargain about. Then we'd have to fish or cut bait - and here we'd be - all alone - while you students are in Bar Harbor and Cape Cod and Europe and wherever else you go."

In Panther Trial

Prosecution Fumbles for Proof

by Jan Von Flatern
Panther Trial News Committee

At this writing, the prosecution in the cases of the State of Connecticut vs. Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale has nearly completed its case. The contradictions in the "tapes" and in the testimony of the prosecution witnesses Kimbro, Francis and Sams show that the state is very far from establishing the guilt of Seale and Huggins beyond anyone's reasonable doubt.

Tapes were played of what the press called a "kangaroo trial" of Alex Rackley. The prosecution called them a "contemporaneous" account of the torture-questioning. They proved, however, to be something less than conclusive proof of anything. There was a short introduction by Ericka to the proceedings. Everything she said was in the past tense, and she was very obviously being instructed by George Sams and Warren Kimbro on what to say.

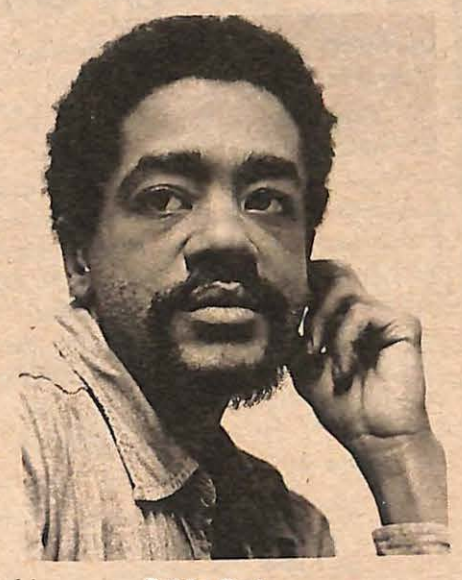
The bulk of the tape is a question-and-answer session with Sams and Kimbro interrogating Rackley. When he first began to talk, Rackley's voice was a little unsteady, but as the tape progressed, it became clear. There was no indication on it of a planned kidnapping and/or murder.

Kimbro and Francis

Warren Kimbro has testified. Kimbro pled guilty to second degree murder and turned state's evidence (after being visited behind his lawyer's back by his brother, a Florida policeman). Maude Francis, a juvenile when she was arrested with Ericka Huggins and the others, testified. Her case was handled through the juvenile courts, and she is now out of jail.

The testimony of both Kimbro and Francis were dubious on several significant points, and neither of them provided substantial evidence against either Huggins or Seale. Francis seemed ignorant of most of what had gone on.

At times, Kimbro's well-rehearsed testimony had obviously been tailored to meet the prosecution's needs in pinning a conspiracy on Huggins. At one point, he talked about Ericka Huggins's saying, "Don't take Warren's car. It's too well known," when a car was being sought to transport Rackley. That day, the **New Haven Register** ran a headline: *Witness Testifies Mrs. Huggins Had Hand in Murder Plans.*



Bobby Seale

The next day, however, Kimbro was contradicted on that very important point when Charles Garry, one of Seale's lawyers, showed that his previous statement attributed that comment to Rory Hithe, and his testimony in Lonnie McLucas's trial didn't mention it at all.

"Scared Stiff"

Kimbro attempted to play down his fear of George Sams during those few days in May, 1969. The defense has charged that Sams masterminded the entire event and intimidated the others into cooperating. Kimbro's earlier statements were cited in court. At the McLucas trial, he admitted to being "scared stiff" of Sams, and he agreed that he told his brother that he feared for his life if he disobeyed Sams' orders to shoot Rackley.

Kimbro did agree with Maude Francis and Margaret Hudgins (whom the state called first) that Sams was in control and carried a gun most of the time.

Before Sams took the stand, the defense cross-examined two psychiatrists who had conducted tests on him to determine his competency to testify. The legal definition of "competency" is a very narrow one and although both doctors (one more than the other) seemed to feel that the man is sick and mentally deficient, they both judged him "competent" to testify.

Since credibility was not the issue, (that, according to the law, is for the jury to determine), it's difficult to say just **what** competency is. The doctors were forbidden to answer such basic questions as "Is there anything psychologically wrong with George Sams?" and "Is Mr. Sams mentally incompetent?"

Sams Takes the Stand

Sams told the story that the prosecution wants the jury to believe, but it's hard to imagine that they will. In fact, his story became so confusing at times that they may have trouble just understanding it. In one day, he contradicted himself *three* times about whether or not he was in charge throughout the Rackley incident.

On almost every other point, Sams disagreed with all three of the prosecution witnesses so far presented. He differed with them about when people were told that Rackley was suspected of being an informer. He denies both slapping one of the younger women around because she played records he didn't like, and carrying a gun almost all the time, while Kimbro, Maude Francis and Peggy Hudgins were consistent in saying both things were true.

He contradicted all of his previous statements and testimony on too many points to even mention. Among the most important is his statement to Sgt. DeRosa of the New Haven Police Department that "I intend to destroy the Party, the Party--period," which he now claims DeRosa misunderstood.

Sams in a Tirade

At one point, Sams launched into a tirade, during which he revealed his intense dislike for Seale. He said, among other things, that Seale was "always drunk," that he was always drinking "Cutty Sauce," and that Charles Garry (Seale's white lawyer) is a member of the Central Committee of the Black Panther Party.

Ericka Huggins

The most important point is Sams' claim that Seale came to the room in the Orchard St. apartment where Rackley was being held, and ordered Rackley's murder. Sams says that Rory Hithe, Landon Williams, Warren Kimbro, and he were present when Seale said, "What do you do with a pig? A pig is a pig. Off the motherfucker."

He accounts for Warren Kimbro's firm denial of ever seeing the Chairman that night by saying, "Mr. Kimbro says what he recalls, I say what I recall." None of the other witnesses saw Bobby, either. It is on the word of this man, who, by his own admission, has been named "Crazy George," "Madman," and "pig" in the past, that the state's case against Bobby Seale rests.

With respect to Ericka Huggins, Kimbro's dubious statement about her comment on the car, is the only "evidence" which could say that she conspired to kidnap or murder. There is no evidence that she even knew a murder was coming, much less that she aided and abetted one. Everyone, (even Sams) says she never participated in "binding" Rackley.

It is on "proof" such as this that the state has kept Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins in jail for the last two years of their lives.

Whatever Became of McLucas?

by John Bancroft

The name of Lonnie McLucas, the defendant in a case which attracted national attention last year at this time, has disappeared almost entirely from the headlines. Yet, during his months in jail, he has been involved in constant efforts to organize his fellow inmates and has recently won an opportunity for freedom on bail, if his supporters can raise $60,000 in cash.

McLucas has served 7 months in jail since his conviction, and 14 months before that. When he was sent to Somers, the main Connecticut jail with 3,000 inmates, McLucas immediately began to talk to and organize his fellow inmates.

Staying within the law, he held meetings of his inmates in the exercise yard. The first meeting had 20 men. The next, a week later, had over one hundred. The men discussed the jail's denial of mail, visitors, and adequate training programs.

When McLucas arrived at Somers, the Commissioner of Corrections for the entire state paid him a visit and told him to leave his "political activities" outside.

Later he was refused admittance to the black culture class, and an article he wrote for the prison paper urging the study of black heroes like Denmark Vesey and W.E.B. DuBois was censored. The article was printed, but then the page with the article was ripped out of every copy before distribution.

As a result of his organizing activity, McLucas was transferred, without notice to his lawyers or family, to Montville Jail, a tiny prison in eastern Connecticut which is supposed to be for pre-trial detainees. Bobby Seale is in the same prison, but he and McLucas are not permitted to see each other.

Since Montville is an overnight jail, it has no recreation facilities, no training programs, none of the minimal things that are usually available to long-term prisoners like McLucas. He may have been transferred there because of the high prisoner turnover which makes it impossible for McLucas, or anyone else, to build up friendships or campaign for his rights.

At the same time, all of McLucas' visiting rights and mail privileges were cut off. The two friends who had been able to visit him were told that they were now "unacceptable" as visitors. Visiting, the authorities said, was restricted to immediate family. McLucas' family lives in North Carolina, and can never get to see him.

Since it is unlikely that anyone will put up the $70,000 in property required for McLucas' bond, and the court has refused to allow posting 10% for a bondsman, McLucas' supporters are attempting to raise his $60,000 bond in cash. Anyone interested in contributing to McLucas bail is asked to contact the Lonnie McLucas Bail Fund, c/o Theodore Koskoff, 1241 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

UNH Ecology Fair

James Poucher and Joseph Loyd, members of the Environmental Action Group at the University of New Haven sold paperbacks dealing with environmental problems to visitors at the UNH Ecology Fair, part of Life-Science Week. The week was a joint effort of EAG and the UNH Biology Club. (Photo courtesy of University of New Haven)

Schools Feed Kids Rotten Stuff

What Happened to the Children?

by A New Haven Teacher

Mrs. Ernestine Barnes, Mrs. Margaret Leslie, Mrs. Ann Robinson and many of their friends and neighbors are very angry. On Thursday, April 15, their children at Helene Grant and Baldwin schools were served contaminated food for their hot lunches. To add insult to injury, the Board of Education has been unsympathetic to their efforts to investigate the situation and prevent it from recurring.

Not only are these people angry, but they are trying to do something about it. Mrs. Barnes, as president of the Grant PTA, formed an ad hoc committee to investigate and publicize the food contamination and called two public meetings, each attended by over 50 parents. At the second meeting, on April 20, two resolutions were passed unanimously:

1) That Gerald Barbaresi (Superintendent of Schools), George Barbarito (Business Supt.), Sara Rakieten (Director of Elementary Schools - West) and Marjorie Holgate (Supervisor of Cafeterias) be suspended without pay for the rest of the school year for "gross neglect" in their handling of the food incident.

2) That students at Grant school boycott the hot lunch program and instead be served cold lunches until an adequate investigation has been made and appropriate safeguards placed in effect.

On the day the contaminated lunches were served, students and cafeteria workers noticed extensive spoilage of the hot *lunches served during the second shift.* Meat was rotten, aluminum trays were corroded and mold in several colors covered parts of the food.

Replacements Too Late

A cafeteria supervisor was called immediately, and 120 replacement lunches were sent over from Wilbur Cross High School. Unfortunately, by this time the entire first shift as well as approximately 20 children in the second shift had already eaten.

In the next 48 hours more than 30 parents reported stomach cramps, diarrhea and vomiting in children who had eaten at Grant and Baldwin schools that day.

The Board of Education responded to this crisis with large-scale apathy. In other words, they did not respond. Board members failed to file a full report with the Department of Health until Ernestine Barnes took the initiative the next day. The Board declined to publicize information about the possible danger to the children. They even refused to talk with concerned parents about the incident.

Mrs. Margaret Leslie makes a point at parents meeting on food contamination at Helene Grant School, April 17. (M-T photo by Frankel/Kay)

Charles Robinson, a parent, addresses the parents meeting on food contamination Helene Grant School. (M-T photo by Frankel/Kay)

"I called Mr. Barbaresi's secretary on Friday, and she tut-tutted me and told me not to get alarmed," reported Mrs. Ann Robinson, mother of one of the sick children.

"Mr. Barbaresi never called back. I called Mrs. Rakieten, and she said the matter wasn't all that serious and that it was being taken care of. Mrs. Holgate told me not to get so emotional, that she had tasted the food and not gotten sick.

"Why didn't she come over? Who was responsible? Are they going to let our children die in school?"

Mrs. Branham, school community relations coordinator for the Grant school, and Mrs. Margaret Leslie, an active member of the United Newhallville Organization, reported similar difficulties with education officials.

"Things have been swept under the rug for years," Mrs. Leslie declared, "but you can't sweep them under any more. *There's no more room; the rug is bulging.*"

The most striking demonstration of the Board's lack of concern was the failure of all four directly concerned officials – Superintendent Barbaresi, Assistant Superintendent Barbarito, Cafeteria Supervisor Holgate and Elementary Schools Supervisor Rakieten – to appear at either of two meetings called by concerned parents to discuss the situation.

At the first meeting, Saturday April 17, Board President (now ex-president) Lawrence Garfinkel was the only one of six invited officials to attend. He was peppered with questions of responsibility and accountability within the Board of Education. His answers were largely confessions of ignorance of the specific situation, or statements of his inability to affect the day-to-day running of the school system.

Under considerable pressure, he promised a full investigation (by Barbarito and Holgate, the two officials most responsible for the situation in the first place!) and the attendance of all four officers at a subsequent meeting, Tuesday April 20.

When that meeting convened, however, only Dr. George Harris, a non-administrative member of the board who has nothing to do with the lunch program, *was in attendance.*

Since this article was written, the Board of Education has started to respond somewhat to parents' demands. Barbaresi announced on Tuesday, April 27, that he is authorizing Dr. George Harris to set up a meeting between parents and the central administration. He also reported that the cafeteria workers will be required to check food before it is served to children.

How Did Food Get So Sickening?

"What kind of food are our children getting in school?" was the question put to the Department of Health by parents at Helene Grant and Baldwin Schools after a food poisoning incident there on April 15.

Although health officials took several steps in compliance with the request for an investigation, they tried to minimize the importance of the incident. Two Department of Health investigators prepared a two-page report which recommended only minor changes in the procedure for serving hot lunches.

Seriousness Understated

The report was a series of understatements. It said "tests...show(ed) no evidence of any food poisoning organism," and concluded that, "only a few (perhaps one caseload of 24) of the approximately 3200 lunches served were affected. The cause of the obviously bad condition of the food can be attributed to probable inadvertant defrosting and storage at above freezing temperatures for a considerable period of time; the point at which this occurred cannot be determined."

In fact, one caseload cannot account for the existence of contamination at two schools, nor for the fact that over 100 lunches were thrown out at Grant school alone. The number of parents reporting symptoms to the ad hoc parents committee was in excess of 30.

The Department's failure to locate the precise site of contamination was not surprising. Food for the hot-lunch program is prepared in St. Louis where it is placed in sealed aluminum trays and frozen (in much the same manner as TV dinners) *and shipped to Bridgeport. From there it goes to a cold-storage warehouse in New Haven and then, in small quantities, to refrigerators in the Cross High School cafeteria.*

Each day the dietician at Cross sends out the necessary numbers of lunches to individual schools in refrigerated trucks. Obviously there are many possible occasions for accidental defrosting in this tedious route.

– Gene Frankel

Parents, Students, Teachers March Against W.H. School Budget Cuts

by Stan Heller
West Haven School Teacher and Union Member

About 100 parents, students and teachers marched around West Haven City Hall last Thursday, April 22, protesting a $400,000 cut in the education budget and asking the city council to restore the funds. The march was set up by the Executive Council of the West Haven PTA. The West Haven Federation of Teachers encouraged teachers to join in the demonstration.

The budget cuts reportedly would cause 35 layoffs for teachers. About 23 elementary school teachers would be let go. Layoffs would also hit the systems' elementary gym, art and music specialists, a middle school guidance counselor, the systems' two social workers, a psychological examiner, the school doctor and dental hygienist.

With the cuts in elementary school teachers, class size would have to be raised 16%, to 28 students per class. Supplies of textbooks and other school materials would have to be cut back in all grades.

Education Cut--Step Backwards

The blow these cuts would give to West Haven education, particularly elementary education, is difficult to estimate, but would not be slight. Commenting on the budget cuts, Marilyn Stallings, President of the West Haven PTA Executive Board said, "The parents are very upset by these cuts. The PTA Executive Council feels that this is a step way backwards." Echoing her sentiments, Ralph DeMatteo, President of the West Haven Federation of Teachers, claimed the cuts "will set us back 50 years,"

PLEASE PLEASE !!
Restore Educational Funds
Are you listening?
NOT ELEMENTARY TEACHERS GO!
CLASSES WILL BE CROWDED!
We are SHOUTING FROM THE HIGHEST STEEPLE
LISTEN TO THE PEOPLE

Youthful pickets were among the demonstrators who showed up at West Haven City Hall April 22 to protest a $400,000 education budget slash. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel)

Both groups agreed to prepare for a larger demonstration next week. DeMatteo said, "We are asking all parents and teachers in West Haven to gather in front of the Town Hall next Thursday, April 29, at 3:00 to picket in support of restoration of funds cut from the budget." A much larger crowd is anticipated. One angry mother said "This is just a sneak preview of the show we are going to have next week."

Editorial

M.T. Year Old

Modern Times is celebrating its first anniversary with this issue. This is a significant event not only for us, but also, we feel, for the people of New Haven. It is significant because a labor-community publication has existed for one year and been produced mainly by volunteer workers who had little journalistic experience.

We feel that in trying to tell the story of working people and their fight to survive, we are part of the movement for fundamental social change in this country – a movement by working people, aided by students and community groups organizing to improve their daily lives.

Some of the things **Modern Times** is concerned with are: a more equitable distribution of wealth; a planned economy that does not permit wasteful projects like Route 34 and the Coliseum; increased attention to health care, child care and education; an immediate end to the Vietnam War; and the existence of a system that places the housing needs of New Haven over benefits to Yale University.

In this first year, the staff of the paper has increased fourfold; our contacts in New Haven and feeling for the city have expanded; and the spirit of excitement of working for **Modern Times** has proved to be more an experience than a job.

In our opening editorial we said, "We offer these pages to you. On the job, in the neighborhood, in school – where the fight is on – you the reader can use **Modern Times**. Tell the story, share the experience. You write it, or call us and we'll write it."

One year later we repeat the offer.

Readers' Response Required

Modern Times would like to be the best source in New Haven for labor and community news. To do this, we need the help of our readers. We would like to know where our stories are deficient and where they are complete: when they are good or bad.

Write us letters or stories or call. This is the only way we can serve you best. It would also help if you could complete and return the form below.

I think **Modern Times** coverage of labor and community news is:

_____

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_____

Modern Times could be improved if:

_____

_____

_____

Name_____

Address_____

Return to **Modern Times**, 441 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn. 06511

Poem by West Hills Worker

The author works in the West Hills Community.

TO MY SON

Go my child into the world
Walk a straight road, and follow
Its curves.
I cannot choose a path for you
Its for each man to do
I do not know what lies ahead
Nor can I say, the miles are like
Thread.
But go
I know of no path
That's definite for you
Or any plot to carry you through
A life for no man is ever the same
Where I saw glory
Perhaps you'll see rain
Where I saw sorrow
For you it may be fame
Where you will have an everlasting name.
The curves in your path
May carry you afar
Fighting, to save some war
Then the curves may lead you
To a world full of hope
The same miles I trod, and
Could barely cope
But whatever your callings are
Whether at home or afar
I can only hope the best for you
But I'll never fear for you
No man's life is ever the same
Each goes his separate way
Whether for glory, heartache, joy
Or pain
He's the only one can play the game.

--Sallie R. Brooker

Together

Be you to me
And I to you
Will be the same
Behind the face
Beyond the name
And you with me
And I with you
Are we together
Which will be
Yes

–Helen Pope

Servicemen's Union Up Against the Brass

Eleven thousand American servicemen and women around the world have organized a union--the American Servicemen's Union (ASU). An article in **The Bond**, the newspaper of the ASU talks of the need for a union in the Armed Forces:

"We need the Union primarily because we constitute a mass of approximately three and one half million men and women who are forced into subservient roles."

Ten Demands

The ten basic demands of the ASU are:

1. The right to refuse to obey illegal orders -- like orders to fight in the illegal, imperialist war in Southeast Asia.

2. Election of officers by the vote of the rank and file.

3. An end to saluting and sir-ing officers.

4. The right of Black, Latin and other national minority servicemen and women to determine their own lives free from the oppression of any racist whites. No troops to be sent into Black, Latin or other national minority communities.

5. No troops to be used against workers on strike.

6. No troops to be used against anti-war demonstrators.

7. Rank-and-file control of court-martial boards.

8. The right of free political association.

9. Federal minimum wages.

10. The right of collective bargaining.

The Bond article on the need for a soldiers' union continues: "In the military service as well as civilian life we see two main groupings of people: Those who do the work and those that sit back and give the orders. In civilian life - in the factories, sweat shops, mining corporations and other huge industries - it is the owners and bosses ... that sit idly back, give the orders and profit off the labors of the millions of working people.

In the military it is the officers who give the orders and in this way the military bosses form an officer caste. As we see the direct hand-in-hand relationship of the military officer caste system and the system of ruling bosses in civilian life we also see the direct relationship of the military rank-and-file to the masses of working men and women."

The ASU was started by Pvt. Andy Stapp (ret.), who joined the Army with the avowed purpose of changing its authoritarian structure, after receiving several courts-martial for his organizing activities and an undesirable discharge. The story of Stapp's success in organizing the ASU is told in his book, **Up Against the Brass**, $2.00, available in paperback or from the ASU, 156 5th Avenue, Room 538, N.Y., N.Y., 10010.

VOLUME II, NUMBER 1
Circulation 4,000

MODERN TIMES welcomes all comments and letters to the editor.

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MODERN TIMES

Editorial Offices:
441 Chapel St.,
New Haven 562-2510

Subscriptions:
148 Orange St.,
New Haven

MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need---not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, George Andrews, Harry Andrews, Jan Baecker, Neal Beck, Elizabeth Bennett, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Arlene Butler, Greg Butler, Marleen Butler, Matt Carrano, K.S. Chen, Katrina Clark, Ellen Comisso, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, John Durrance, Don Elliott, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Gene Frankel, Linda Garson, Joe Gelles, Sam Goodwin, Lew Haberly, Marleen Gabriel, Stan Heller, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Shoshana Hersey, Larry Hogan, Jerry Howard, Peter Jackson, Alan Kay, Teri Klein, Wendy Labov, Joyce Levine, Henry Lowendorf, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, John McLaughlin, Barbara Maryak, Art Mazer, Steve Mick, Cathy Moldenhauer, John Moldenhauer, Betty Murray, Stephanie Ney, Steve Ney, Tusie O'Brien, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, Chris Pattee, Paul Penders, Cynthia Plumb, Pat Reilly, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Ed Robinson, Lee Robinson, Ken Rocklin, Mike Sabiers, Marilyn Snyder, Olivia Stockard, Joe Taylor, June Taylor, Pat Thornburg, Sandy Trachten, Jan van Flatern, Dan Vapnek, Alan Waggoner, Karen Waggoner, Ginny Walbot, Stephanie Weissman, Dick Wieland, Edith Zipser, Patti Miller.

Do you Need Day Care?

Do you need daycare services for your child? The Fair Haven Parents Ministry daycare center has openings for youngsters from 3 years 8 months to 5 years old. Transportation is provided. Your child need not live in the Fair Haven area.

The fees are: one child costs $ 11.25/ week or $ 2/ day. Two children are $ 15/ week or $ 3/ day. Three children are $ 20/ week or $ 4/ day. This includes a hot lunch, afternoon snack, and the children are taught the fundamentals of pre-kindergarten by qualified and dedicated staff. For further information, please contact Mrs. Broan or Mrs. Smith at 865-5221

Write on

ZPG Answers

To the Editors:

In your distortions of the concept of Zero population growth and misrepresentation of Zero Population Growth (ZPG) the organization, you are doing your readers a monumental disservice. ZPG promotes *voluntary* control of our numbers and believes that population stabilization is good for children, for parents, for the United States, and for our ravaged planet.

In last week's issue, you attack ZPG and Planned Parenthood because we accept contributions from corporations and wealthy individuals. Did Fidel stop his revolution because the CIA helped to finance it? Should Women's Lib stop because many men believe in it? Should **Modern Times** stop publishing because some of your readers are wealthy? I think not.

You assert that ZPG sees women as "the instruments of population and therefore to be controlled." Ask women who use our abortion referral service (865-5305) if ZPG is anti-women. Ask wives whose husbands have had vasectomies at ZPG sponsored clinics if ZPG is anti-women.

Man must ultimately limit his numbers and ZPG believes that we should begin now, voluntarily, to preserve our resources, our air, and our freedom. Some critics assert that resource distribution and not population growth is the problem, but they both are. Even if all our resources were evenly distributed, Americans would still be the hogs of the earth, polluting and crying for open space. If we limit our numbers we can reverse the rate of our despoilation of the rest of the world.

Your writers have correctly castigated those governments which consider population growth necessary to national health and military power. We can no longer think of nations, but of humanity, for population control (by individuals, not governments) means a better life for all of us.

Male and Female Liberation

It means the liberation of women and men. No more is childbearing a woman's only choice, as women have long resented. ZPG has been working hard (we're only three years old) to remove governmental restraints on abortion and contraception. And not just for women either. ZPG has opened vasectomy clinics in Ohio and Michigan and plans more. Incidentally, Connecticut is one of two states which still prohibits vasectomy and tubal ligation, but the law will change in October.

We are working toward a society where single people, gay people, commune members, childless couples, one and two child families can live together without discrimination and censure. And this is no passing fad either, for man has a long, long way to go before he brings his numbers down to a level which the earth can support without waste.

Back to the rich again. Why do the rich have fewer children? It's because they know that children limit parental freedom and require vast amounts of individual care, not because they cannot afford them; and the rich have for years had access to birth control information and contraceptives and abortion. ZPG seeks to make population stabilization possible for all classes in our society. The irony of your attacks on the establishment for advocating and financing voluntary population control is that it has for too long resisted such a goal by prohibiting legal abortions and refusing to allow the distribution of birth control information to those who cannot afford private doctors and gynecologists.

Morrison Bump, Jr
Chairman, Yale ZPG

Let Dick Know

To the editor:

A suggestion regarding anti-pollution. If in substantial numbers we should stop buying cars, motorcycles, dune buggies, motorbikes, snow mobiles perhaps organized labor will get the message. And industry and perhaps even oil slick Dick. The most subversive thing you can do.

E. H. Newman

State Aid Cut to Legal Aid Money Enough for Roads

(Continued from page 1)

The crisis is partly a result of the tax revolt which is sweeping American taxpayers. Taxpayers look at the capitalist priorities of the Vietnam war, fat contracts to defense corporations, unemployment and welfare, and they feel they are not getting any return on their tax dollar. Politicians, sensing their mood, are afraid to raise the taxes or find new sources of taxes for programs like DCA.

The crisis is also a result of what Darley and others call the "outrageous" *priorities of Meskill. "He thinks in terms of dollars, not human needs,"* Darley complained "He calls for money for more highways and raising the salaries of the administrative payroll of the State, and he cuts out money to the people in the cities where it is needed most."

A more exact description of the programs which will be affected by the DCA budget cuts is available from the Community Council of Greater New Haven.

Money destined to subsidize the rents in co-op housing is called "tax abatement." Money destined to subsidize rents in public housing is called "payment in lieu of taxes." Money for social workers and housing authority police is called "social and supplementary services." All of these programs together with a number of others are included in the one category which is supposed to be cut from $32 million to $3.5 million.

Money for community action programs, child care centers, and housing development corporations are included in another category which is to be cut from $10 million to $6.5 million, with the percentage share obtained by New Haven to be far less than in previous years.

Legal Assistance is involved because it gives legal advice to neighborhood groups. DCA money is distributed in New Haven by CPI, which has not made any effort to publicize or oppose the budget cuts. In one way, Legal Assistance will be directly affected by the program, however, in that they stand to lose their funds for criminal defense cases.

Rent Strikes

(continued from page 10)

The Hazel Street strike did expand to several other buildings owned by Rea-Maffeo (and is still going strong in some) but a city-wide rent strike is still far from real.

Right now, Hines says, one solution is home ownership. "What have we got to lose? Right now many of us pay luxury rents for slum property."

But most people in apartments are going to be paying rent for a long time. "The landlords have so many things to back them up," Hines said. "They've got real estate agents, corporations, courts, and so on. All the tenants have is that they have to pay rent."

And so, Hines added, they had better get used to using their one economic power – a rent strike.

Unionist Demands A Choice: "Our Cities or This War"

By Rick Wolff

Some in the audience were red in the face, angry. A few clapped. Most just sat there, trying to think about what the speaker had just said. "It's the costs of the War in Vietnam, not the rising wages of city workers, that explains the crisis of American cities." The speaker was Jerry Wurf, national leader of thousands of government workers organized in the American American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), an AFL-CIO union.

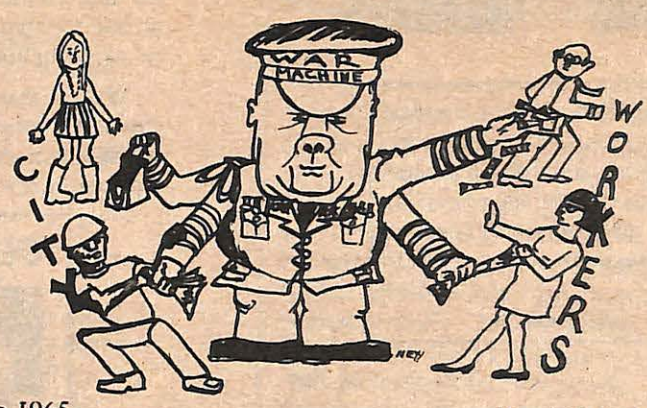
Here was a long-silent labor leader finally coming out in the open against the War. Loud and clear. It was a very different tune from the simple pro-War songs so often sung by AFL-CIO leader George Meany.

And consider who the audience was: city officials from across the country gathered recently at the Atlanta, Georgia, meetings of the National League of Cities.

"The War in Vietnam cannot be avoided as a principal factor in the urban financial crisis. Not to comment on this on the basis that a city official should not get involved in foreign policy, is to deny the very clear fact that this War is shaping domestic policy; it is determining your local situation just about as much as you are."

Meeting Workers' Needs

Mr. Wurf said that it was untrue and unfair to blame increased taxes on wages for government workers. He presented statistics to show that the percentage of city and state revenues going into city and state payrolls had not changed since 1965.



Mr. Wurf set himself the task to prove to the city officials that they should and could raise city workers' wages without having to jack up local taxes. His solution: use the taxes now wasted on war for a different purpose meeting city needs, including the needs of city employees.

Said Wurf:

"We have paid an incredible national economic price for our involvement in Vietnam... Many of the major problems faced by local governments are directly or indirectly related to domestic tensions precipitated by division on the war and by the continuing devotion of precious Federal resources to war rather than domestic needs."

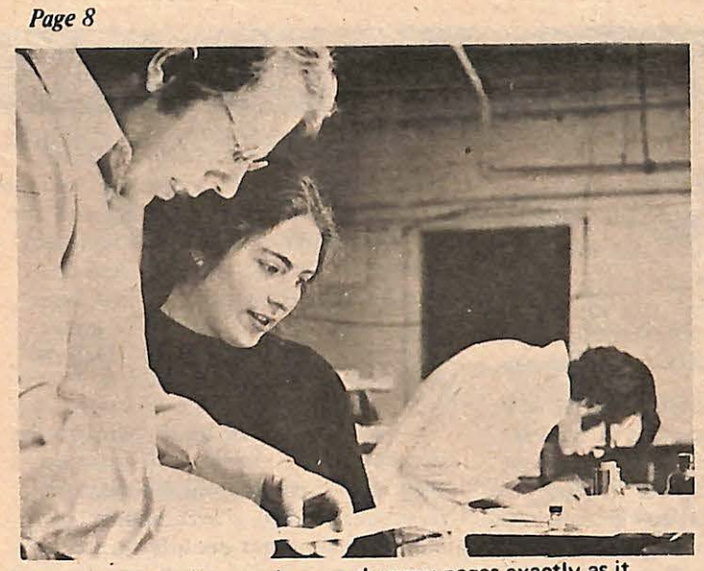
Going Beyond Mr. Wurf

To this writer's mind, Mr. Wurf's remarks raise very important issues beyond those he mentioned. The War in Vietnam is certainly no good for working people in Vietnam. They have certainly shown that they want peace and for American troops to go home. Mr. Wurf is really saying that the War is no good for most American working people either.

Now, if the War is no good for Vietnamese or American working people, what groups do benefit? Mr. Wurf did not comment on this point. But there's nothing stopping us from taking his argument a little further than he did.

Working people don't need this War; it costs them far more than it helps. In fact, the main way that the War is *supposed* to help - by providing jobs - is really a false claim. There are really plenty of tasks that need doing, like rebuilding our cities, to take just one colossal task. We don't need war to provide jobs. We just need an economy that can combine people needing jobs together with the jobs that need doing. Why don't we have this kind of an economy? The answer to this question is really the same as the answer to the other question we asked, "Who benefits from a war which hurts American and Vietnamese working people?"

The answer lies with the major corporations that control our nation's wealth, and thereby hold the strings running the economy and the country. They are the obstacle to having full employment without war.



The typed copy is pasted up on dummy pages exactly as it will look in the final version. Later it will be photographed and sent to the printer. Joelle Dominski is shown teaching a new staff member, John Kranz, how to do the paste-up. Dan Vapnek is in the background.

Papers are sold by subscription, newsstands, and street hawking. Matt Borenstein is shown selling to two New Haveners, Kirk and Caltha Mellor.

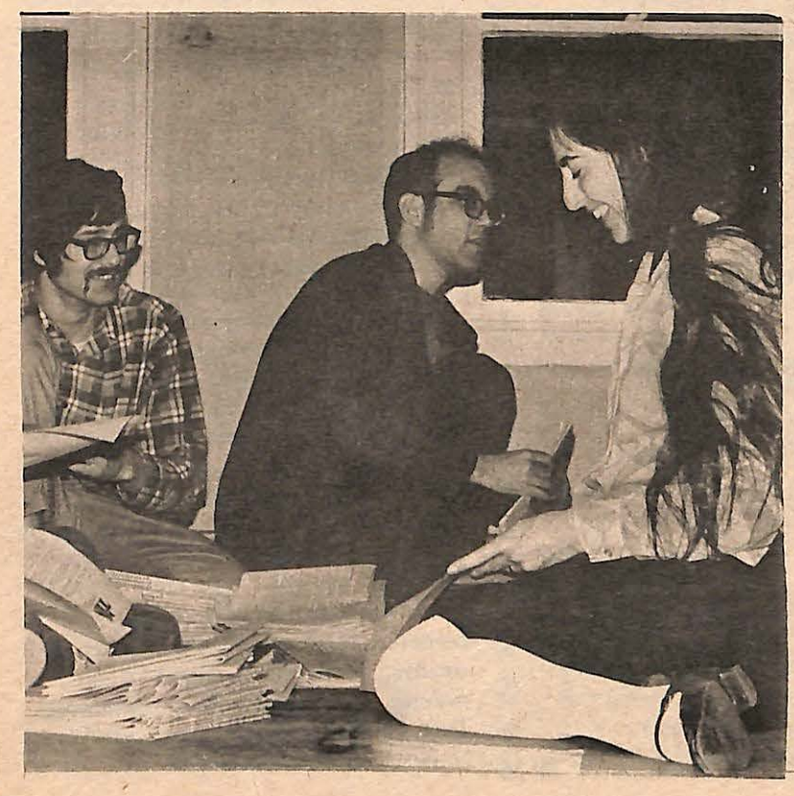
Photo by Alan Kay and Gene Frankel.

By working together without a whip or a wage, we're trying to work out how work should be done in a truly democratic and socialist society. We have no illusions that we can do it perfectly here and now, but we can begin to move in that direction.

–Rick Wolff

The previous issue is reviewed and the next issue is planned at a dinner meeting of the whole staff. Steve Ellner, Peter O'Connell, and Liz Henderson are shown here at a staff meeting as they affix labels to the previous issue for mailing.

Photo by Alan Kay and Gene Frankel.



I work on the paper both for myself and for society. In this society there are so many different groups of people - people in the suburbs, black workers, white workers, students, etc. I think that a lot of important things are being done by people in New Haven, but you just don't read about them in the **New Haven Register** - or at least you don't get the impression that they are important or that they are linked up with the actions of other people.

–Steve Ellner

Story and photo assignments are then made. Harry Henderson works on a story.

Happy Birthday to..

by David Adams and June Taylor
Modern Times Staff
Photos by Linda Lerner
(unless indicated otherwise)

This is the first anniversary of **Modern Times**, and so we have devoted this centerfold to ourselves, and to you, our readers.

We are your neighbors. There are almost 90 of us, from all different backgrounds and occupations: teachers, students, blue collar workers, scientists, unemployed, secretaries, and so on. Only a few of us have had any professional journalism experience. All but two of us are unpaid volunteers.

We don't expect financial reward from our work. **Modern Times** doesn't make any profit, and it doesn't have any outside source of income. It just barely breaks even on subscriptions, ads, news-stand sales and street sales.

We work on the paper because we are fed up with much of present day America, and we think by working on the paper we can help build a better society.

We feel that theories about society should be mirrored by some real changes in the way we work and live together on **Modern Times**.

Staff Ideals

Some of our ideals are: that work should be a good and satisfying thing in itself; that how we work together and relate to one another is as important as our "product;" that the paper should be the result of as many people's contributions as possible - not the ideas of one particular group of experts or bosses.

That whether a worker is woman or man, black or white, volunteer or paid, expert or learner, should make no difference - all are equally valuable and necessary co-workers. We believe that labor is the central source of values.

It's hard for us to get away from all of the labels we were raised with: male, female, college-educated, poor, black, union, etc. It's hard to work together as a group, when all of our lives we have been trained for merely individual performance and competition.

Upbringings aside, *there are problems in putting out a paper when we don't all* have the same amount of political and journalistic experience, or the same amount of time or commitment to the paper.

Some of us have been doing this sort of thing for years. Many of us are newcomers. Some of us work many days or late evenings a week on the paper. Others come in for a four-hour stint every two weeks, or write a story or take a photo once every issue or two.

Group Decisions

On most newspapers there is a strong hierarchy which makes all the decisions about what to print and how to present it. On **Modern Times** we try to come to decisions as a group.

Everyone on the staff is encouraged to come to our staff meetings and bring along something for the communal dinner We review together the last issue, plan the next one, and discuss how the paper is functioning.

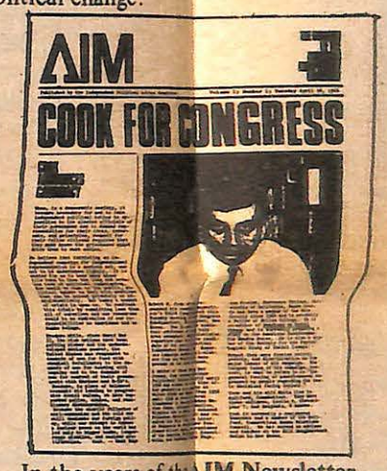
Everyone is encouraged to learn new skills and rotate jobs. This helps take some pressure off the people in very demanding jobs, spreads the boring work around, and lets all of us learn and share our skills.

The traditions of **Modern Times** go back at least six years now to the founding of the **AIM Newsletter** in 1966.

Modern Times Beginning

The **Newsletter** began as the official publication of the Bob Cook for Congress campaign, which in turn came from anti-war and community organizing projects in New Haven.

After the Cook campaign of 1966 was over, we decided to continue AIM and the **Newsletter**. If nothing else, we had learned from the campaign that pulling a lever on election day was not enough for real political change.



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AIM politics changed from a politics of protest (protest against the war, against urban renewal, against pollution) into a politics of socialist education and organization. We undertook serious economic and social analysis of American capitalism: Its tax structure, its corporation control of the government and the media, its political patronage and corruption.

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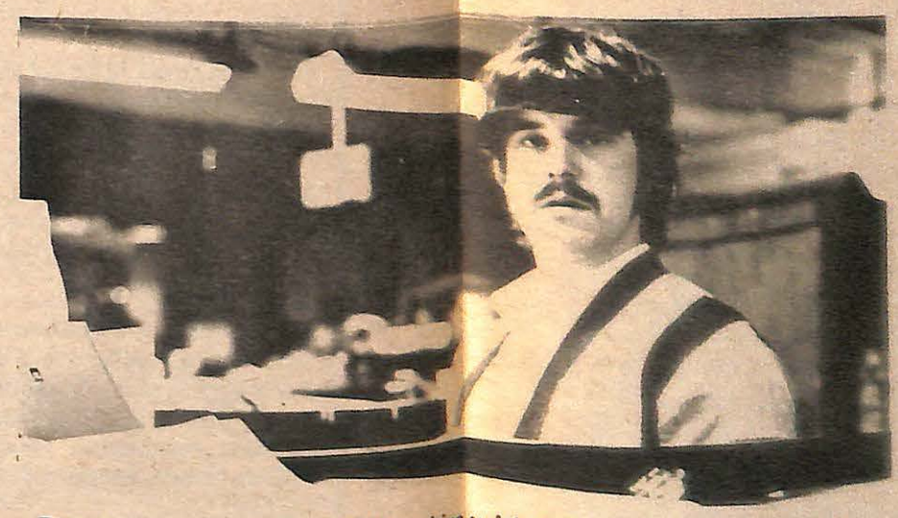


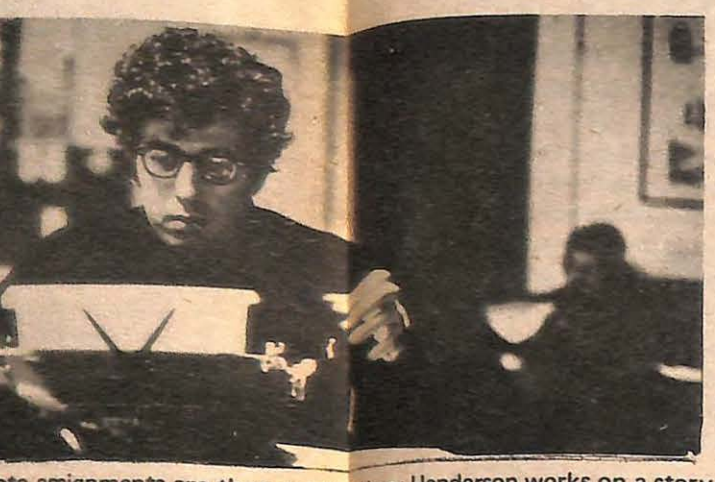
The paper is set on a special IBM machine with different type faces. Here Mike Sabiers is caught at a moment's rest from the machine.

No boss - no punching a clock - no competition with other workers. It is not simply an eight hour job, but it is integrated nicely with my daily life.

–Art Fleischner

The paper is great and working for the paper is great. It makes me feel very proud to be in on something unique, a real people's paper. I don't think there is anything else like **Modern Times** in the country, yet. But as people get together, there will be, and papers like the **New Haven Register** will be dropped into the junk heap of history.

–Peter O'Connell



oto assignments are then made. Harry Henderson works on a story.

Birthday to...Us

our skills.

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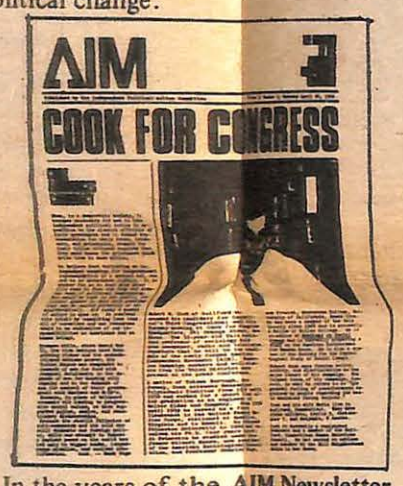

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Socialist Analysis

The socialist analysis explained these things where all other analyses failed.

And socialism provided a vision of progress to us, a vision of a future society in which all economic and social decisions would be made by all of the people, not just the rich.

The old **AIM Newsletter** was more like a magazine than a newspaper. As Liz Henderson of **Modern Times**, one of the founders of the **Newsletter**, recalls, "Most of the articles were long and analytical. We wanted to communicate with more people, but we found that most people wouldn't sit and read through a ten page article. That's why we decided to go to a newspaper format."

In 1969, an event took place which had a special effect on the form the new paper would take: the strike at Olin and the publication by AIM of the **Olin Strike News**.

"The response was tremendous," recalls Matt Borenstein, a **Modern Times** staff member who worked on the **Olin Strike News**. "*Afterwards we drew up a plan for a labor paper in New Haven that would perform the service for all unions that the* **Strike News** did for the Olin workers."

The first issue of **Modern Times** was timed for May Day, 1970, in commemoration of the true Labor Day. Joelle Dominski, who had been editor of the **Aim Newsletter**, recalls that the preparations were very difficult and frightening because "only two or three of us had ever worked on a newspaper before. And nobody had ever endeavored to start one."

Most of the 22 people who put out the first edition of **Modern Times** were members of AIM, which meant that they were also working with other aspects of AIM's political work in New Haven. Since then the paper has grown to 90 staff members, many of whose sole political work is the paper itself.

The dominant tradition and general political tone, however, still comes from the AIM members and their other political work in the city.

It seemed in the beginning that the paper was an ego thing. Everybody had to do really well, got nervous, etc. Now its changed. People can do whatever they want to do. If they want to try something, they can. The Paper works toward everybody being able to handle several jobs - so that people can have vacations. When a crisis comes up, we all work on it together.

–Florie Ricciuti

Proud of First Year

No doubt we will look back someday and see glaring omissions and errors in our coverage. But, on balance, we are very proud of our first year. Our best moments come from your praise and participation in the paper.

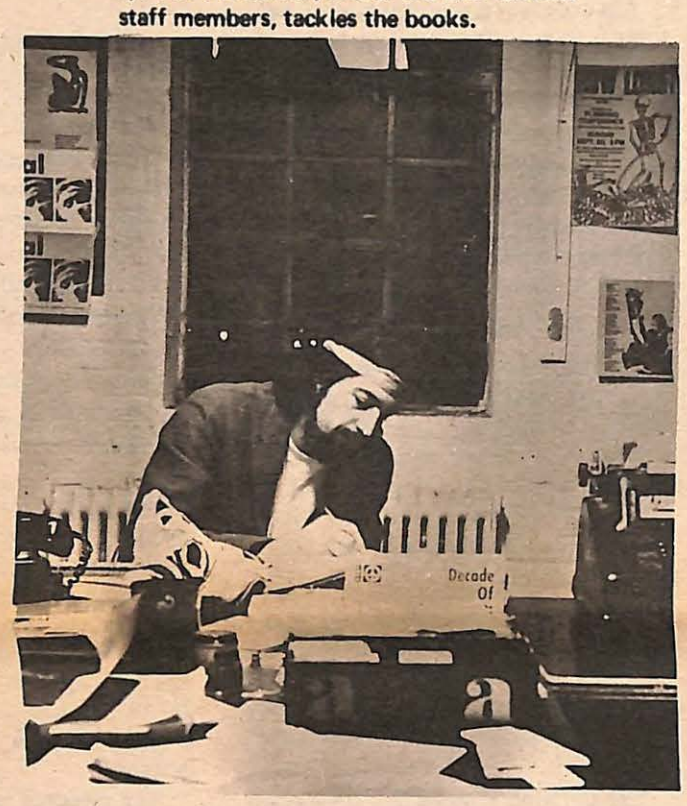
After our coverage of the teachers strike, union teachers came to us to work on the paper, to help us cover other issues, and they spread the word about us to others in the city. We had similar responses from people involved in the Dickerman rent strike, and workers at Yale-New Haven Hospital, just to name two examples that come to mind.

We try, as much as possible, to get our stories written directly by someone who is actually involved in the story itself. Perhaps it makes the style of the paper uneven at times, but we feel it is the best way to live up to our motto, "What you do is news."

Come in and help us celebrate our first birthday. Write for us, work on production, buy a subscription, or just drop by to make friends and shoot the breeze with us. Once in a while we should take the time for that, too, don't you think?

Once the story list is firmed up, the entire issue must be planned or "laid out" page by page. Karen Waggoner, Joelle Dominski, and Liz Henderson stand here at the layout table.

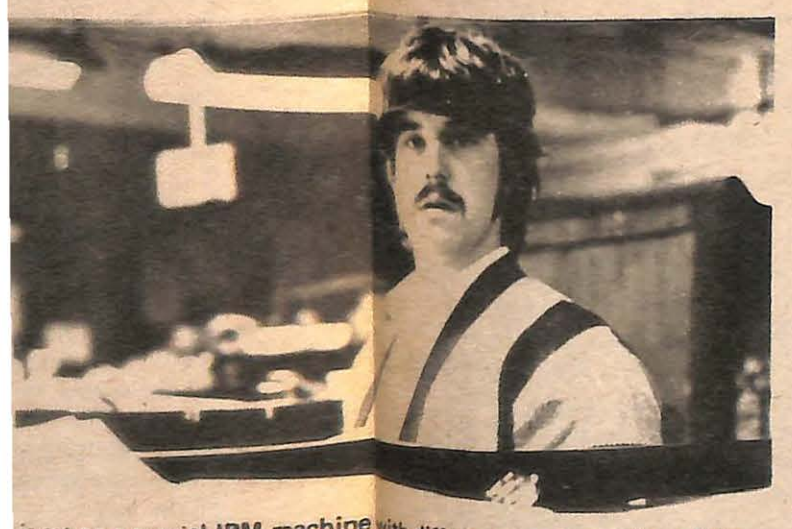
The work of keeping records must go on constantly. Art Fleischner, one of the two fulltime **staff members, tackles the books.**



It's different on **Modern Times.** When you bring in a picture, people don't just say it is or it isn't technically adequate. If it's good, they're delighted; if not, they they'll make it do. On the other hand, the scheduling is so loose that sometimes the best pictures don't get chosen or displayed properly. Lots of people take pictures, but there is no way of sharing their pictures with other people. In order to have a picture published, you usually have to be really big. This is a chance for people to get their pictures printed.

— Virginia Blaisdell

After it comes in, each story is reviewed collectively by News or Features editors. Rick Wolff, Peter O'Connell, and Marilyn Snyder confer above.



is set on a special IBM machine with different type faces. Here Mike caught at a moment's rest from the machine.

I like to do layout and write headlines, especially when there's lots of people around on Saturday afternoon. I don't have to have 'fun' like playing a pinball machine or at the beach all the time. I like work if it can be done in a reasonable amount of time and with everyone working together. When there aren't enough people working - I don't look forward to that. The review and discussion at the end of Saturday afternoon is important. Everybody, even the pros, learns something when it's their headline that is turned back to be rewritten.

–Mike Sabiers

City's Rent Strikes Build Tenants' Power

by Joe Gelles
Modern Times Staff

When workers on the job get a bad deal from their bosses, they have only one recourse: a strike.

But when they're at home as tenants getting a bad deal from their landlords?

Before the last year, a 'rent strike' was something few New Haveners had heard about. But two rent strikes this year in our own city have begun to prove something: tenants, like workers, can have real economic power if they organize and strike together.

New Haven's two rent strikes (one on Dickerman Street, and one on Hazel, Scranton, and Grant Streets) have been different, but Treny Hines, an Urban League community organizer, has helped in both.

Modern Times asked Hines to tell us something about rent strikes.

"In order to have a rent strike, the first thing is that the families have to be together. You can't go out and recruit people, and ask them if they want to do a strike."

Both of New Haven's strikes were started by tenant groups, Hines pointed out. Also, "quite a few people in the city are now holding back rent as individuals, getting help from Legal Aid. We call these mini-rent strikes."

Up Against The Law

Second, according to Hines, "Any tenant group should know what it is up against. There are no laws protecting rent strikers. They are subject to immediate eviction – even if they pay their full rent into an escrow fund." (The escrow fund is returned to the landlord when the strike is settled.)

The landlord (unlike management) does not have to negotiate with the tenants. (Hines mentioned bill 344, now before the legislature, which would at least compel good faith negotiations if enough tenants complained.)

The situation is much like labor-management relations 50 years ago: if the tenants strike, the landlord can have a lockout (eviction) and the law is on his side. There are always lots more people who want the apartment, as long as there is a housing shortage.

Official complaints are especially important, Hines said, because "A strike doesn't start till the tenants have already complained, and nothing changes. They have complained to the landlord, they have complained to the housing office, in most cases the house is even 'on orders' from Redevelopment for repairs."

Outrageous Rent Hikes

"Outrageous rent increases for substandard housing," Hines said, are usually the last straw that leads to a strike. On Dickerman Street, the tenants had three hikes within six months with no improvements; on Hazel Street, tenants struck following a sudden 70% rent increase. "Even if they do improve the house, it's not worth that money."

Even laws that are supposed to protect the tenant often help the landlord instead. For instance, if a landlord is actually arrested for some violation, tenants can't do anything more about the violation itself until the court case is finished.

"How many times has Sachs (one of New Haven's biggest landlords) been arrested? He couldn't care less," Hines said. As long as the courts are lenient with landlords who want 150% profits, she added, "There's going to be no scare in it for the landlords. Unless the warrant says 'you will be fined so many dollars a day until the violation is fixed,' the landlord will ignore it."

Hines stressed that the two rent strikes this year have not been ideal. The Dickerman strike seems close to success, but many of the Hazel Street tenants haven't been able to hold out against the landlord.

The Dickerman strike had a chance to win because it was against a small landlord, three old ladies who owned no other property for rent. "No small owner can stand to lose $2000 a month. Tenants can be in the driver's seat if they stick together."

The Dickerman strikers did stick together. Most of them had lived in the buildings for years and trusted each other. They agreed not to negotiate individually, to force the landlord into real collective bargaining. That is, no one would start paying rent just because the landlord fixed up his or her apartment.

But on Hazel Street, the tenants were up against the Rea-Maffeo Corp., a large landowner which is "buying up the whole city – or the slum areas anyway" as Hines put it.

"Rea-Maffeo is a master at putting people against each other," Hines said. "They would go in and tell one person that others had started paying rent, and it was a lie."

Also, Rea-Maffeo can well afford to lose rents for awhile on one or a few buildings. "To do anything with a slumlord," Hines said, "We would have to attack every building they own at the same time."

(continued on page 7)

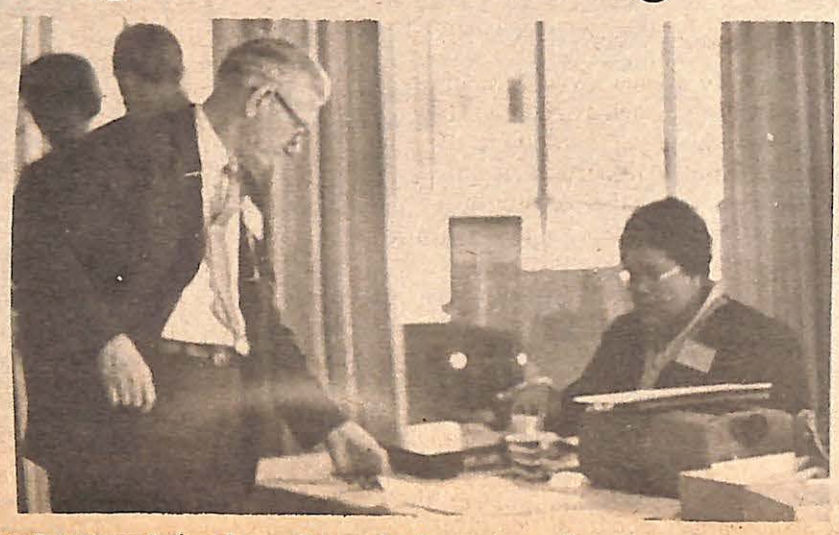
Tenants Organize For Rights

by Florie Ricciuti
Modern Times Staff

About 350 tenants who live in public housing in the Eastern region and other Connecticut cities came together for the first time in New Haven on April 23-25 at a conference sponsored by the National Tenants Organization (NTO) to discuss tenants rights and control in their housing.

Mrs. Gladys Moreland, Vice Chairwoman of the New Haven Tenants Relation Council, was quite "excited and happy at the great turnout and the people's response." Many city tenants were from Bridgeport, Norwalk, Bristol, Hartford and New Haven, the only Connecticut city that is affiliated with NTO. Moreland said that after the conference she hoped "the tenants would have a different outlook on their rights as tenants both in public and private housing.

The weekend sessions were primarily concerned with the tenants control over what happens to them. Workshops were held Saturday on rent strikes, starting tenant organizations, tenant management of housing, leases and grievances procedures, state legislation, etc. Saturday evening the workshop discussions were reviewed by three panels.



Tenants representatives from all over the East came to New Haven the last weekend in April for a conference sponsored by the National Tenants Organization. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel)

NTO is two years old although the idea has been around for more years. Mrs. Rose Wylie, Eastern Vice Chairwoman of the NTO, related that there have been tenants councils for people in public housing since time began, but "the tenants councils were powerless. There was a need to draw together a semblance of a national organization to be a power-base able to lobby for legislation in Congress.

The NTO, a new and unique organization, has become the nation's leader in the struggle for decent housing and already has had a tremendous effect on housing reform at all social, economic and political levels.

Wylie said that a major concern is getting information to local groups to encourage and help others. She emphasized that low income people have got to be part of what happens to their lives. "Thirty years ago, tenants said nothing. Now, they're going into board meetings and saying what they want. It's a tenants' movement--a poor people's movement.

NTO Objectives

Mr. Jesse Gray, Chairman of NTO stressed the fundamental longterm objective "to build a mass poor people's coalition--to be in a position to force the government to shift priorities."

More immediate objectives, Gray related, were that "tenants be the majority of all Boards of Commissioners, in housing authorities. Tenants must have the last word over what happens to housing. They must not just live there, but must have something to say."

Gray added that he was looking toward a national tenants strike and a mass poor peoples movement in '72. **"Rent strikes which have been held in New York City, Cleveland and St. Louis are the real power, the last resort, to force concessions out of the landlord or city government. Money dictates."**

City Groups Tell Legislators: "No Rt. 34!"

"Well, where are the people whose houses were torn down?" asked a worried legislator. From the audience came the reply: "How can people be here? They've got to work for a living." Then someone else shouted, "they're represented by the groups here today."

As it turned out, the *only* groups in Hartford on April 16 were those opposed to the State's plan for a 12-lane highway. **The State and City Administrations did not get a single private person or group to testify in favor of Route 34 at the Hartford hearing.** Despite the fact that the Hartford hearing on Route 34 was held on a workday afternoon, approximately 30 individuals representing over 75 organizations came to Hartford to say "No" to the expressway through New Haven.

Elbert J. Huckaby of the United Newhallville Organization speaks at the hearing. (M-T photo by Stephanie Ney)

Herbie Johnston of the Dwight Neighborhood Corp., told the legislators to "throw the ridiculous plan out the window."

Speaking for the Citizen's Park Council, Mark Lowenstein told the Transportation Committee "not to sacrifice the needs of the communities to satisfy commuter and trucking interests." The Council represents thirty organizations including the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America, Edgewood Park East and West, New Haven PTA Council, and the East Rock Neighborhood Association.

Labor Opposes Rte. 34

Vincent Sirabella, president of the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and a mayoralty candidate, called the state's plan an "absurdity and a tragedy." Sirabella advocated using the land for housing, saying, "Think how many more workers could be employed building 45 acres of housing and schools than 45 acres of highway, and think how many more would work in the schools and other public facilities, and maintaining the houses and parks."

Abandoning the highway could open up other creative possibilities as Mrs. William C. Gardner suggested. She introduced a petition signed by 50 residents of Orange who favored mass transit rather than a highway.

Mr. Elbert J. Huckaby, speaking for United Newhallville Organization, urged the legislators to abandon the Route 34 plan in the "hope that they will gain the confidence and not the anger of those less fortunate."

The hearing was held to consider several bills introduced by Rep. Robert Oliver regarding Route 34. The groups opposing the highway supported Bill No. 6669 which calls for: Prohibiting the construction of a limited access highway in New Haven; regular surface streets in the area; return of unused land to the city for $1. The Transportation Committee has not yet made a decision on the bill.

Five groups who recently joined the Anti-Route 34 Coalition also delivered statements: Connecticut Earth Action Group, the New Haven Welfare Moms, Community Housing Incorporated, Connecticut Action Now, Welch PTA Council.

Many other people also spoke at the hearing in opposition to Route 34 including: Althea Tyson and Rev. Fred Wedemeyer for Dwight Co-op Homes; Robert Pozen, Alan Greenberg, Brian Frederick, Steve Ney for the Anti-Route 34 Coalition; Sandra Sosnoff for the N.H. Preservation Trust; Rev. Richard Waddell of the First Church of Christ; Bill Shields of the Student Community Housing Corp.; John Wilhelm for Vincent Sirabella. Also expressing their opposition were: Rev. David Nehring for Christian Community Action; Jonathan Waxman for Dixwell Neighborhood Corp.; Henry Lowendorf for Environmental Offensive; Tony Dominski for Connecticut Action Now; David Jamieson for Comm. Housing Inc.; Sharon Matthews for NH Welfare MOMS; Laura Joseph, Vernon Street Association; Sue Steinberg for Dwight Concerned Citizens.

Local Teamsters Demand:

'Free James Hoffa Now!'

by Tom Doyle and Charles O'Hara
Teamsters in Local 443

There is a resistance in the American system against justice for anyone who champions the cause of working people for a better and more decent life.

Jimmy Hoffa, one-time giant of the American Labor movement, is in jail.

WHY?

Jimmy Hoffa was convicted largely on the evidence of a supposedly good friend—"a government stool pigeon ."

The character and integrity of a labor spy is incarnadined with the blood of working people. It is impossible for us, the working people, to accept evidence based on the statements of this contemptuous breed, buttressed and abetted and prosecuted by the legal machinery of the most powerful government in this world, hell bent on conviction. It is an old story to millions of Americans who have struggled for a decent life.

Past Injustices

We seriously wonder about occurances in American history such as 2000 lynchings in the south and no convictions. We wonder about the legal hangings of the Molly Maguires, about the slaughter of the Chinese, legal or illegal, about the indiscriminate shootings of poor people in 1877. We wonder about the corruption that allowed Mr. Fisk and Mr. Gould to have court in a whore's bedroom and grant them control of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, milking the American public and instead of jail, they got reverence. We wonder about the Ludlowe massacre, about Cripple Creek, Telluride, about Idaho Springs, about Mr. Rockefeller and his great concern for the American public.

We wonder about River Rouge and *Detroit* and Chicago. About the people who were shot, clubbed and gassed. Who was indicted????

Eugene Debs was indicted. Eugene Debs went to jail. Scores of Wobblies were indicted. Scores of Wobblies went to jail. Mooney and Billings were indicted. Mooney and Billings went to jail. Jimmy Hoffa is in jail.

We wonder about the surprisingly few indictments arising out of war profits. We wonder about the millions of dollars which have been misplaced by what has become the American millionaire's shell game, the railroads, and no indictments arise. We wonder about the activities of governmental agencies such as the FBI, HEW, FTA, which are at best unethical, and at worst, but perhaps more accurately, despicable and downright corrupt.

Jimmy Hoffa is in jail, but so is Bobby Seale, so is Angela Davis, and so are thousands of young people who refused to kill.

Peace symbols abound, a cry for justice appears on posters, bumper stickers and in the rude scribblings which adorn every accomodating space.

"Free Bobby!"

"Free Angela!"

"Free Hoffa!"

Obvious criminals go unmentioned among working people. Heroes are never forgotten.

You know why James Hoffa is in jail.

Because he struggled with you and for all of us.

FREE JAMES HOFFA NOW!

Yale Squeezes Around Compensation

The Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC)-NCDWA is charging Yale with setting up loopholes to get around paying unemployment compensation, which it has just been forced to pay.

According to YNFAC-NCDWA, "Yale was clearly unconcerned about the welfare of its workers and unwilling to pay unemployment compensation until the law was changed to require her to contribute." YNFAC has petitioned for a union election for Yale clerical and technical employees.

Yale Method of Payments

The Yale administration has chosen direct reimbursement method for the unemployment payments which make it harder for employees to collect. Instead of paying a direct tax to the government to cover its unemployment liability, Yale will pay the state unemployment compensation fund directly on the number of claims.

The more claims Yale contests and wins, the less money it has to pay out to employees it has laid off. This procedure does not necessarily cost less because of the amount of administrative apparatus Yale must use to keep track of and contest individual claims.

There is a check-list of "Reasons for Termination" containing about 60 items which supervisors must fill out when a worker leaves Yale, an "Exit Interview" at the Personnel Office, and a special administrator Clifford Greene to deal with Yale's unemployment compensation liabilities.

Yale Tricks

According to YNFAC, Yale has other tricks up its sleeve to minimize the number of claims:

1. Yale has been slack in complying with the requirement to post notices that workers are now covered by unemployment compensation in locations where they customarily perform their services.
2. Yale attempts to place employees filing for unemployment compensation in other Yale jobs, but not necessarily the same position. According to the State Unemployment Compensation Department a person is not required to take a job below her customary skill.
3. Yale is also considering an attempt to prove that the salaries paid to spouses of students are a form of "financial assistance to the student" and that the employee should not be eligible to collect unemployment compensation.

Workers Fight Hospital Anti-Union Tactics

The Yale-New Haven Hospital Administration is continuing to use every method it can to suppress union organizing activity, and the **New Haven Register** *has supported this effort with its coverage of events in* the hospital.

We feel that the following documents speak for themselves: excerpts from an administration letter to hospital employees; an angry response from the husband of a hospital worker to the **Register**'s *coverage; and a response from the* **Hospital Workers' Newsletter**:

Womer's Charges

To All Employees:

The Hospital has been informed by the Connecticut State Labor Relations Board that Local 1199, National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees, have filed a petition with the Board requesting that they be designated as the exclusive bargaining representative of all Dietary Department Employees.

This Union originally demanded immediate recognition as the exclusive bargaining agent during an illegal work stoppage conducted by the Union and certain Dietary Employees on Tuesday, March 23, 1971. We refused that demand and advised the Union that we have a good faith doubt that the Union represents an uncoerced majority of the employees in an appropriate collective bargaining unit. We also pointed out that it is Hospital policy that the wishes of our employees as to Union representation should be determined by a secret ballot election conducted by the State Labor Relations Board....

Frankly we believe that it is not in the best interest of the employees, our patients or the Hospital to have a union. Rather we believe that the mutual interests of the Hospital and the employees alike will best be served by working together in the future as we have in the past. We will do our best to keep you fully and promptly informed of your rights, of the facts, and of our position.

Sincerely yours,
Charles B. Womer
Director

FRIEND'S RESPONSE

To the Editor of the Register:

Re: Yale New Haven Hospital, News Item in New Haven Register April 8th, 1971.

I just finished reading Mr. Womer's article in the Register but it is a mystery to me why it is such a sin for the working people to organize themselves when they themselves are organized in some kind of organization? It is either the American Medical Assn., or the Managements Assn., or the Chamber of Commerce, otherwise he would not have the position he has now, or kept it this long, if he didn't join. When Mr. Womer or any of his Management people go to their Country Clubs, do you think they discuss ways to provide *you* with more food in your Cabinet, or more Clothing for your Children?

NO. They discuss ways to make more dollars out of *your* hides for their pockets. They think the working person should take anything they put on you and like it. That is what Management calls good relations. If they think you don't need a Union why they go out and hire a Law firm that is so expensive for a nonprofit organization. Who is paying these lawyers? If you think you are supporting a nonprofit Hospital, get sick and go there, and wait for your bill. The working people need representation as well as anyone else.

A friend of the Concerned Hospital Workers.

P.S. Please withhold my name for the sake of my wife. Thank you.

Workers' Response

From **Hospital Workers' Newsletter**

Each time the hospital administration mails one indoctrinating letter to 3000 hospital employees it costs $180 and recently it was learned the administration hired an anti-union law firm from New York. We can only imagine what that must be costing. The administration's hypocritical tendencies are amazing. We are told we have every right to join a union--then the administration can turn right around and spend who knows how much to prevent us from having one. We feel this anti-union campaign money can be better spent by providing good medical care for the patients and by improving working conditions.

School Sleeps - Students Strike

Wilbur Cross High students went on strike Tuesday morning, April 27, at 10:00a.m. to protest the failure of the administration to pave the student parking lot. The students grouped, blocking Mitchell Dr., causing classes to be suspended for the day. The Department of Public Works was called in that afternoon to repair the parking lot. (MT photo by Penders/Sandrowski)

Plaintiffs Regroup for Assault on Connecticut Abortion Law

by Linda Garson
Modern Times Staff

The latest Women vs. Connecticut meeting began with a mock of the April 12 Hartford hearing, the first in the suit challenging the constitutionality of Connecticut's abortion laws.

The mock hearing recreated the atmosphere of the real one with such remarks as one made by the attorney representing Connecticut, "Well frankly, your honor, with all due respect to counsel (glancing at attorneys for Women vs. Conn., all of whom are women), I'm surprised that 300 women could ever agree on any one issue." One of the attorneys for Women vs. Conn. responded, "Your honor, our number was 858, not 300 when we filed suit." The number is now 1500 women.

Ann Hill portrays D. A. in mock hearing. (MT photo by L. Garson and S. Garson)

After the mock hearing, Nancy Stearns a lawyer for Women vs. Conn. spoke about the necessity of having witnesses give testimony in court about how their lives have been affected by the presence of anti-abortion laws. The purpose of witnesses giving testimony would be to show the Court that women's lives are being irreparably harmed by Conn.'s abortion laws.

Pregnant at 16

A social worker from Hartford, "We constantly see thirteen and fourteen year olds who come to us, pregnant, who are forced to go through with pregnancy."

A woman from New York: "I got pregnant when I was 16 and a junior in high school. I wandered around in a panic for a month, not knowing where to turn. I was able to get an illegal abortion after being referred to the doctor by a priest. He constantly confronted me with the guilt *he* felt I should feel. I couldn't feel anything but relief."

Woman who gave testimony at New York abortion hearings:
"I didn't have an abortion. I had the baby. The guy wouldn't marry me. I was a catholic so I turned to the church for advice.... Having the baby when you don't want it is the most horrible experience. I left my baby. To this day, I don't know where he is. It disrupted my whole life. I felt condemned by guilt. I knew nothing about birth control at the time (16 years ago) and I didn't even know how I got pregnant until I was 18."

She went on to say, "This experience *could* have been a total waste, but somehow, now I feel that I did something with the experience. I turned it into something positive. At the end of my testimony in New York, many women came up to me and thanked me."

Nancy Stearns summed up the legal picture by stating, "Judges are not about to change the law unless they are forced to do it."

For further information, call the Women vs. Conn. office, 436-0364, at any time, and leave your name and number with the answering service. We'll call you back.

Daycare Needs Stated

300 Attend Forum

by Marleen Gabriel
of Wooster Square Daycare

"Sometimes we believe children have no rights–that they should take what we give them and God forbid that they should reject it!" This remark from Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, Regional Training Officer, New York Headstart, brought a round of applause from the 300 attendants at the Spring Conference on Early Childhood Education held at Conte School on April 20.

Mrs. Theodore Glover, president of the Inner City Day Care Council, welcomed the participants saying, "This is the first coordinated effort to bring together in public forum the various levels of child-care development." Parents, teachers, *directors and consultants from daycare centers, nursery schools and Head Start* programs in the state all came to discuss the development of young children.

"Quality education," one workshop participant commented, "is that which enables the individual to think for himself." Exploring the implementation of this concept was the task of the conference.

"Education is so necessary in this country--not to get out of poverty, but to understand what each other is all about. We have been hiding behind our differences for too long," said Minnie Kennedy.

Funds and Control

Almost all the daycares are presently experiencing problems with their DCA funding, and participants and panelists during the day kept reiterating one point: "We need our own schools, our own standards and a political base to change the rules that are unacceptable. Our daycares need financial autonomy and community direction."

Panelists presented their ideas in the morning session,and all agreed on the rights of children and on strong parent involvement in daycare programs. "There is no such thing as an apathetic parent," said Minnie Kennedy, addressing herself to daycare staff. "If we *believe* the parent has *something to contribute, then we find ways for parent involvement.*

"Too often parents are given tasks the teachers don't want...If we feel the goal is worth doing--to educate children--then we must get over all the hang-ups we rationalize. And much is rationalized to keep parents out. We should look at what we're doing, see if it's inviting enough."

Day Care Future Grim, Funding Hampers Growth

by Rosemarie Chambers
A Childcare Worker

Are all children who need daycare getting it? The Yale Child Care Alliance, after much work, convinced Yale officials to research those questions among its employees, students, and faculty. A questionnaire was sent out to about 4000 people. About 400 answers came back, which indicated: 76 children between the ages of two and five years need some daycare now. 51 children younger than two will need daycare in the future. 31 children need after-school places to go to. About 100 responses were from daycare supporters without children.

different to daycare.

The computed results were sent to Yale University asking its officials to take notice of the need and to do something. There has been no reply.

Similar research throughout the city of New Haven would uncover thousands more families needing some kind of daycare.

In Connecticut (according to January 1971 state statistics) 685 licensed daycare centers exist, of these, 28 are in New Haven. 15 of those in New Haven, last all day long, taking care of 579 children. The others are part-time places for 308.

Money Problems

Why are there still so few? The difficulties of maintaining a center or starting one are tremendous. But, whatever the situation is, all existing centers and all groups starting one, run into one central problem, money!

Why is funding such a problem? Before funding, a place has to be licensed by the State Health Department. Since the State Health Department has insufficient personnel, the city health officials, the same people who inspect hotels and bars take on the job.

A certain number of welfare children *are paid for half a daycare. Welfare pays for a few children* age three to five years whose mothers are in job training or have low-paying jobs.

The application for state funding is next. A proposal is made to Community Progress Inc. (CPI), the only existing local funding agency. They pay two/thirds towards a program if the daycare group pays one third. In dollars it looks like this: A full day daycare center for 25 children will cost about 60,000 per year. The fear that CPI will run out of money always lurks in the background for CPI funds are bonded and state bonds have to be sold.

The only other way to get funds is by asking parents to pay up to $40 per week per child and getting school lunch funds through the Department of State Education. The latter will require detailed reports from cooks and teachers of how much and what each child eats.

A progressive bill that would create just one State Department for daycare was proposed in Hartford, Experts have no hope that it will pass. Another effort was a joint meeting of all the departments in New Haven, As one observer says, "It was a step forward, but unfortunately everbody saw the problems pertaining to other groups, and no helpful decision was made."

The Welfare Department tried to tackle the situation by starting its own mini-daycare center in Fair Haven. It started out with about 10 children of mothers in work training. After a while, all the children but one dropped out since the mothers earned a little too much or found no jobs at all.

Grim Future

Thus the future for more and better daycare looks grim. Even the existing centers are embroiled in a bitter fight for survival.

Who in this society really cares about children? The author believes that only when concerned men, women, and children get together to challenge priorities in this country and to put children before space travel, wars, and highways, is there any hope.

Women Tell HEW of Discrimination at Yale

by Virginia Walbot

Two hundred Yale students and employees protested sex discrimination at Yale at a noon rally in Beinecke Plaza on Friday April 16. Women representing all organized women's groups at Yale informed the community of problems of sex discrimination.

Carla Tate and Robert Randolph Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), contract compliance investigators, were on campus to discuss the May investigation of Yale for discrimination against all minorities and women. This marked the first time that HEW investigators in the New England region had met with organized women's group on university campuses. The meetings were "helpful in locating areas of deficiency in the employment of women at the University ".

Quotes from the rally speakers:

Ann Hill, Law Women. "On the first day of school three years ago I was told I was in the Law School with the blind, the dumb, the deaf, and the women because of the draft. We are really second class citizens. We have tried to take action; we requested that the School stop holding meetings in Mory's (a restaurant that does not admit women). **One day I saw Kingman Brewster, President of Yale, coming out of Mory's so I asked him if he were a sexist: 'Yes', he replied; I asked him, 'Are you a racist too?' and he answered, 'Those two things don't necessarily go together.' We took a survey of all the men coming out of Mory's and 80% said they were sexists and racists!!"**

Ann Hill speaking at April 16 rally against sexism at Yale. (MT photo by Virginia Blaisdell)

Lenore Weitzman, Yale Faculty and Professional Women's Forum) "Women are only 0.5% of the tenured faculty at Yale; at the other eight leading universities women are three per cent -- that's not very many but a lot more than Yale. We have a list of all the departments which have no women; eg. Romance Languages graduates 50% women and yet they never hire them, Administrative Sciences, Chemistry, Physics, etc.."

Barbara Deinhardt, Sisterhood. "We collected 1972 signatures in two days on a petition calling for the Yale administration to form a strong affirmative action program for the total elimination of all discriminatory practices in education (i.e. admissions, financial aid) and employment (i.e., hiring, promotions, and salaries). So what if the administration decides to admit 45 more freshman girls, all qualified people should be admitted."

Barbara Thorton, YNFAC. "I have a A. B. and have a crummy job with no future here at Yale. Yale has to adopt new ideas of job design and personnel structure. YNFAC women want the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare to improve the Federal Contract Compliance Review guidelines to remove inequities in pay, promotion, and benefits."

Barbara Rosenberg

Barbara Rosenberg, Law Women. "All the forms in the law school say wife's name, wife's occupation -- we finally got them to change this to spouse after throwing out all the forms from the office. **The Placement Service lists jobs: $800 for women and $1000 for men. We ripped out all these listings but the office keeps accepting these discriminatory offers. They say that if they don't accept them it is a violation of 'freedom of speech' --freedom of speech to discriminate against women?"**

Arlyce Currie, YNFAC. "Only 14% of the administration positions are held by women though they comprise 80% of the non-faculty employees. We have a low-pay scale, arbitrary placement and salary policies, and dreary jobs that sap workers self-esteem."

Asian Women Share Their Views of War

by Marianna Cayten

I wanted to meet with women from Canada, the United States, Vietnam and Laos to get a new perspective on the war in Southeast Asia and on my involvement in working against it. It has been hard for me to get first hand experience in this war.

One of the main problems with our understanding of the horror of the war is that it's not immediate and personal to us. Meeting with two women from North Vietnam, two from the National Liberation Front (NLF) and two from the Lao Patriotic Force was a personal encounter despite male interpreters and 400 North Americans.

The two North Vietnamese women described bombing tactics and types of bombs. Refuting what the U. S. Government tells us about only bombing military targets, they said that churces are bombed when the congregation is there, schools are bombed when in session, factories are bombed during shift changes to hit all the workers. Pellet bombs are used to wound one person in many places.

One of the North Vietnamese women is a gynecologist and obstetrician and told of the effects of chemical and biological warfare: plants are killed, and as a result there is mass flooding; pregnant women are in locales that are sprayed and their babies are destroyed; animals are made sterile.

Daily Life

The women carry on their daily life: they produce food, build roads, care for the wounded, take food and ammunition to the front, shoot down U.S. planes, and protect factories and villages.

One of the South Vietnamese women told of being separated from her husband and children because of working with the N.L.F. The other South Vietnamese woman described the horror of six years in eight prisons: the tortures (instructions given by U.S. "advisors") of water and lye forced into her mouth and stomach, electrodes attached to her nipples, genitalia and earlobes, beatings until she was unconscious, and then her release because they found her "not guilty" of belonging to a *peace group.*

They described the women's role in South Vietnam: 50% of the women are in the military; the Women's Union for Liberation carries on underground activities in the government sectors, urging women not to send their sons to war and demanding better living conditions, higher education for women, and facilities for women with children. They described how students, women, veterans, Buddhists, Catholics, and workers are involved in the anti-war movement.

The two women from Laos teach elementary school. The women are working in the irrigation systems, producing rice and textiles, raising the consciousness of other women by relating war crimes to them, and are fighting in women guerilla units.

They are encouraging women to get more education and serve their country rather than to get married at the customary young age. U.S. bombing since 1964 has forced the Laotian people to live and work in tunnels and caves.

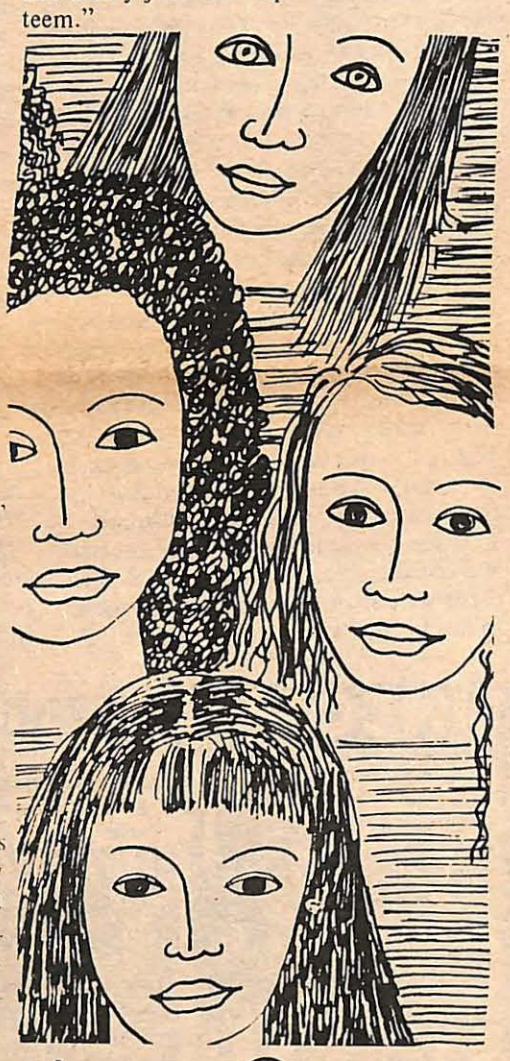
People To People

The element of people to people came out strongly in the conference. The solidarity between women was stressed, bypassing the U.S. and Canadian governments which we considered unrepresentative of our ideas and wishes.

As I heard the daily horrors of life in the war areas, I felt that Americans must work daily to end the war. The Southeast Asian women cannot take "time off" from the war; we must not take "time off" from our work against the war.

The ultimate personalizing of the war situation is our becoming aware of our life style: how we use time, energy, money. Despite a wide variety of modes of people at the conference, most of us accept what is presented to us by the government, manufacturers, and advertisers.

If we are committed to peace, which really means being aware of other people's needs, we must not only work collectively to influence our government, but we must work individually to change our priorities.



Tax Resistance

Citizens Pay Income Tax to Antiwar Groups

On April 15, the day when federal income tax was due, war tax resisters from the New Haven-Hartford area gathered in front of the Federal Building in Hartford to stage a protest against the use of tax money for the purpose of waging wars.

The group, headed by Dave Brown of the Connecticut Non-Violent Action Committee at Voluntown, had established the Connecticut War Tax Resisters Fund for Life at a press conference April 5. The press release and a mailing to some 500 Connecticut citizens had called upon people to give part or all of their federal tax monies to the fund, rather than to the government.

$450 Given To Fund

In the ten days between April 5 and April 15, a total of $450 in tax resisted monies had been given to the fund by individuals around the state.

Eliza Williams of the State Welfare Rights Organization and Robert Branconier, representing the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) were on hand to receive equal portions of the $450.

Willard Uphaus, of New Haven, in making the presentation to AFSC, said: "We are giving this money to you rather than to the government, because we would like to see the money used constructively in your South Vietnamese rehabilitation center. We don't agree with the destructive policy that our government is pursuing there."

Kathy Moldenhauer, also of New Haven, made the presentation to the state Welfare Rights Organization. She said: "We wish to dramatize the relationship between the war in Indochina and poverty at home. We wish to support you in your effort to reorder the fiscal priorities of our government."

Following the presentation of tax resisted funds, three tax resisters, Alan Letts, Kathy Moldenhauer, and Robert Branconier, entered the Federal Building to keep an appointment with a Mr. Sullivan, acting regional director of the Internal Revenue Service.

Resisters Talk To IRS

The purpose of the interview was to inform Sullivan of the reason behind the protest taking place in front of the building and to ask him to give that support to the success of the movement which his position would allow.

Sullivan maintained that he had to comply with the laws of the land. At one point during the interview he said, "I may be in sympathy with you, but if I didn't do my job, there would be somebody else here doing it. I'm somewhat like an executioner during the French Revolution, I just do what I'm told to do by law."

Schlamme: A Singing Star Acts Against Repression

By Naomi Resnick

The words and music of Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill always make charming and powerful combination, especially so when performed by Martha Schlamme and Alvin Epstein. On April 25 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Chapel St., Schlamme and Epstein performed to enthusiastic audience response their production of "An Evening of Brecht and Weill." The performance was a benefit concert to raise money for legal defense for members of the New Haven Panther Nine.

Martha Schlamme (Photo by Long Wharf)

Alvin Epstein of Yale Drama School has received enormous critical acclaim for his performance in numerous plays in New Haven and New York. Martha Schlamme, internationally famous singer and actress has been described as "a person for whom justice is a necessity of life".

Why She Acted

When the Coalition for the Legal Defense of the Panthers, 425 College St., first asked her for her help, she was rather doubtful. She had heard charges that some members of the Black Panther Party had made anti-semitic statements and been involved in violent actions. Martha Schlamme abhors all forms of violence and won't do anything to further it. Performing in this concert, she felt, was not supporting violence. She is taking a stand on the rights of the Panthers to exist and to have a fair trial.

Being Jewish, Schlamme knows what it is like to be oppressed. She lived in Europe under the Nazis and knew a police state first hand. Later, when she came to the United States, she lived in New York, near Harlem, and saw things *which one would only expect to see in a police state. People lived in filth and poverty, while a block away others lived in penthouse apartments. She was shocked by this poverty and was amazed that there wasn't more violence and hatred from the people living in it. She couldn't live comfortably when such double standards were so obvious. "It isn't possible to live in dignity when others don't."*

Schlamme knows this concert is but a small contribution. But what can people do when they see things in our society that are wrong? Schlamme believes that one of our hopes lies in the leadership of the black people. "The black movement just as all other minority movements in history, including the Jews, needs strong, compassionate leadership. They need people who can see the injustice and hatred in our society, and rise above it to change and correct it, not destroy it."

"It's strange that they, the oppressed people, should again be giving. And we've seen so many good leaders, such as Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, killed." Schlamme believes that the "totally genuine people are always in danger. They can see too many sides of the issue and are therefore very vulnerable."

"White society, on the other hand, can acknowledge its guilt and work from there It's white America which perpetrates the violence, and the double standard. We must erase the inequities and not be surprised when people work for and demand more radical changes."

Martha Schlamme feel the Panthers aren't always right but knows there are issues and times when they must be defended. The trial in New Haven is one of them. She feels she is not only working for the Panthers' rights, but for the rights and survival of all of us.

Revival at Wooster Square

Genesis Lives Again

by Elizabeth Henderson

Remember how you twitched with embarassment watching your high school classmates ham it up in your high school senior play? Would you have gone if you hadn't known the people in the cast? Well, the actors in the Wooster Square Revival production of **The Serpent** are no closer to being professionals, but you don't have to be their first cousin to get real pleasure from their performances.

Patricia Grove takes a calculated risk directing Jean-Claude Van Itallie's **The Serpent.** There is no set dialogue or characters, just a series of themes for improvisation. Like a jazz standard, the players must embroider the basic structure with their own inventions. The success of each performance depends on the actors' ability to respond to one another. Grove's players respond with warmth and energy.

A squirm pile, a sort of relaxation exercise for the cast, serves as prologue to **The Serpent.** Then the cast circles the audience singing "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again." A bizarre pantomine follows in which half the cast plays dead and the other half performs autopsies. Recovered from this ordeal, the entire cast chants the credo of the little man – whatever horror may occur, "I stay alive!"

The ritual then shifts to the Garden of Eden for a modernized re-enactment of the Book of Genesis. The actors transform themselves into grazing sheep and strutting birds. Eve and Adam are born. Four actors slithering over one another with tongues darting in and out evoke an irresistable serpent tempter. Eve falls, of course, and the audience is invited to share in her new knowledge by munching apples as she tempts Adam.

The begettings come as a humorously erotic interval. Two women chant the text as the others pair off and try to discover which end is which. The sons are born, learn to walk and grow old in a witty pantomime which turns into a stylized frenzy over the pain of death. Finally the actors break away, drifting out through the audience singing "We Were Sailing Along On Moonlight Bay," its corny strains lingering ironically in the wake of their earlier passion.

At their best, as here, amateurs can bring a freshness and enthusiasm to the stage which many professionals lose. New Haven is fortunate to have the professional Long Wharf and the semi-pro Yale Repertory, both offering high quality plays. Groups like Wooster Square Revival, however, are vital for the development of theatre art. If theatre is ever again to take a major place in people's lives, the energy for its rebirth may well come from the sheer enjoyment a Wooster Square brings to new actors and a new audience.

One of the women in the cast speculated that **The Serpent** is about the birth, life, and mutual destruction of mankind. I won't even attempt to give an interpretation of this puzzling ceremony. All I can suggest is that you experience it for yourself. There are performances Friday and Saturday evenings at 8:30 in St. Paul's Parish House through May 15.

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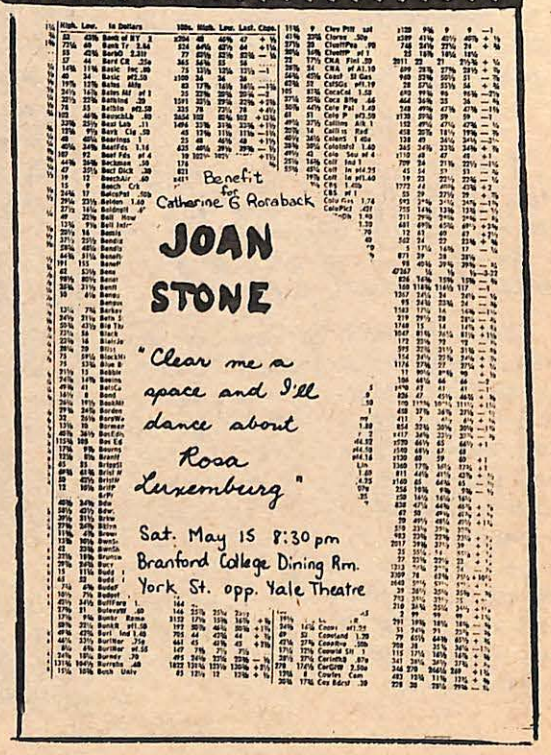
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On The Job

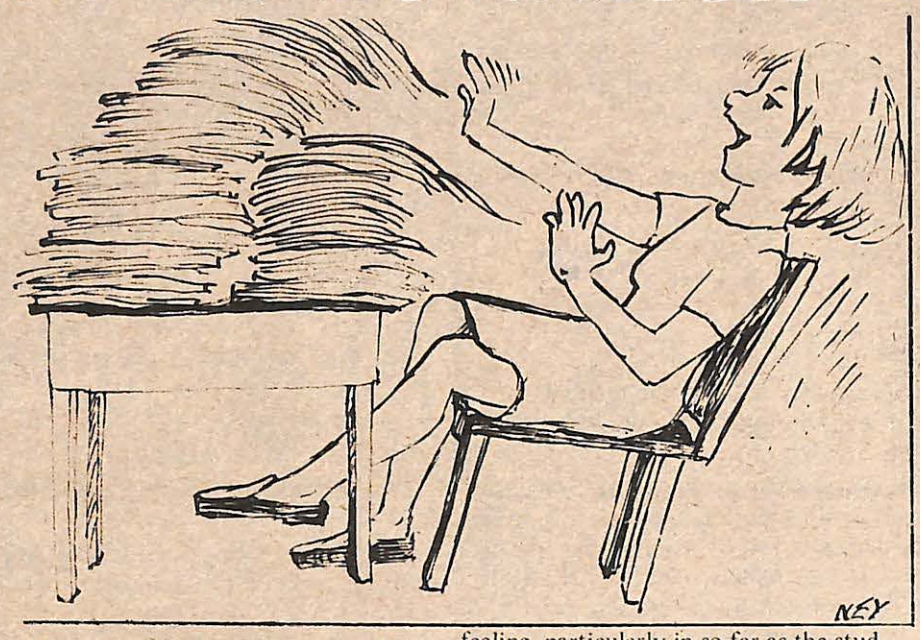
Registrar Registers Satisfaction

by Dorian Mellins *(Registrar of South Central Community College in New Haven)*

There really isn't much to be said for the job of a "Registrar "as prescribed by a job description. Fortunately, the job of a registrar can't be prescribed by a job description. Maybe that's why it's traditionally one of the first administration jobs to open up to women. The constant and repetitious counting of "how many" can be a drag, especially when the results of most of the counting have often not been appropriately used or even used at all in the decision making processes of the college. Collecting, posting, and keeping track of grades isn't altogether spine-tingling either – although I never fail to get excited upon discovering in my countings, as I did this past semester, that more than 10% of the students who have completed last semester, earned honor grades--and I especially enjoy it when I can connect the names with real live people.

Some of the rest of my duties involve what I actively dislike and find most difficult to do--enforce regulations that are not of my making, contrary to my convictions, irrelevant altogether, or at best expedient to the running of the college. At times these must seem utterly senseless to the student. Hopefully, soon, the regulations will be made clearer to everyone--the rules of the game will be well-known, and those that need changing, changed.

As the member of the college staff who has been with the college the longest (except for the President's secretary, Mrs. Heckendorf), I guess I feel a rather more than usual proprietary interest in SCCC. There is no doubt about it--through thick and thin (and I truly have been), I really



love this place in so far as it is possible to love an institution and what it stands for, apart from the people who make it up. I know that I am not alone in this feeling, particularly in so far as the students are concerned, and I have finally identified several of the central factors that I find so attractive about being associated with South Central Community College.

Rarely does one find a "job" that enables one to work with people and that also requires the daily diversity that occurs for me at SCCC. I can honestly say, despite having the most routine and boring administrative job at the college, no two days even come close to resembling one another. Lest this be interpreted as an indication of chaos within the Registrar's domain, may I hastily add that the ingredient that insures diversity is entirely divorced from the task at hand, which might be highly repetitions over a period of weeks.

The diversity for me, and the accompanying excitement, emanates from two sources. One is the satisfaction in being able to solve individual problems for students merely by performing required tasks. An example would be sending a transcript and discovering that the student had been accepted at the other institution. The other, and far the more intense, is the feeling of anticipation that as an institution, despite all the unexpected and often unpleasant events that have occurred over the past three years, this college is really going places.

Many of the staff and students have only had experience with this community college, SCCC. I however have had the unique experience of working with the original Study Commission that recommended the creation of this system to Governor Dempsey in 1964. I helped draft the bill that created this system, and worked very hard to get the bill passed in 1965. I also worked with the original Board of Trustees and the original Executive Officer of the whole system in incorporating the three then existing colleges into the newly created State System of Regional Community Colleges. I was involved in the very preliminary planning for the next colleges that were to open.

My own strong feelings about the irreversible forward motion of this institution relate to the needs I know exist on all levels to be served. These needs seem so much more relevant, and so much more real than any of the problems the college has faced, that I must believe that the problems will be solved because the needs do exist. My own study of social problems confirms my optimistic belief that where there are real needs, and the needs have been identified, somehow (although the process is often slower and more inefficient and less visible than one would hope) needs do get met.

In conclusion, therefore, as I see it, if all constituencies in this institution join forces and honestly work together with each other and with those agencies and individuals who can effect policy that will bring about constructive chan will happen.

Reprinted from Off The Ground, South Central Community College student publication.

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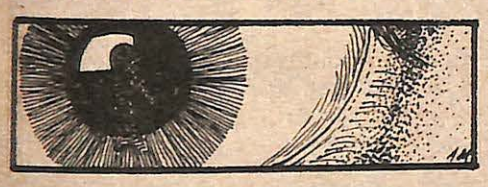

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Events

April 30, Fri.: Vietnam Veterans Against the War Winter Soldier Investigation. United Presbyterian Church, 190 Seaside Ave., Milford, 8 pm. For information call: 624-4117.

May 1,8,15, Sat.: Chess playing. The Exit. 50¢ to learn, 25¢ to play. 2-6 pm.

May 1,8,15, Sat.: People's Free Food Program. 865 Chapel St., room 222. All persons interested in helping are welcome. 1 pm.

May 1, Sat.: New Haven Folk Society. Modern Folk. The Enormous Room. 8:30 pm - 1 am. $1.00.

May 1, Sat.: **"Political - Classical" Degree recital concerts by Michael Sand, violinist; and Orin Grossman, Pianist. Bach, Beethoven, Debussy. Sprague Hall 8:30, FREE.**

May 2, Sun.: Vacation Opportunities. The Grecian Urn for Young Adults. 323 Temple Street, 8 pm, FREE.

May 2, Sun.: "Olympiad" (Parts I &II) Leni Riefenstahl. Grand Prize, Venice, Germany 1936-38. Law School Auditorium, Wall St., 8 pm, $ .75 and $.50 *membership card available at the door.*

May 2, Sun.: Author Donald Freed speaking on 'Ethel, Ericka, Angela: Women vs. the State.' Angela Davis Bookstore, 17 Broadway, 3-5 pm.

May 2, 9, 16, Sun.: International Folk Dancing. Instruction every week. Hendrie Hall, 165 Elm St., Second Floor, 8 - 11 pm, 25 cents.

May 2-26, Sun. - Wed.: Acrylic Art Exhibit by Jordon Abeshouse. Jewish Community Center, 1162 Chapel St. Fri.-Sun. 2-5 pm., Mon.-Thurs. 2-9 pm. Free.

May 2, 9, 16, Sun.: Open Rock Jams. The Exit. All performers invited. 7:30 pm. 50 cents.

May 3, 10, 17, Mon.: Storytelling: "Dr. Suess and Mother Goose" The Stetson Library Center, Dixwell Ave. Parents are cordially invited to bring their youngsters. 10 am. Free.

May 3, 10, 17, Mon.: Open Poetry Reading. The Exit Coffeehouse. 9 pm. 50¢

May 4, 11, 18, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale 7 pm.

May 4, Tues.: Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Monthly membership meeting at Fair Haven Community Center, 35 Market Street 8 pm.

May 4, 11, 18, Tues.: Drama Workshop. All persons interested in acting, producing, directing, etc., are invited. First United Methodist Church, 3rd floor College and Elm Sts. Enter through the Exit Coffeehouse.

May 5, Wed.: **Concert by Brewer and Shipley, McKendree Spring, The J. Geils Band, University of New Haven Student Center Cafeteria. $3.00 7:30 and 11:30 pm. Tickets on sale at Yale Co-op and UNH Student Center.**

May 5, 12, 19, Wed.: Environmental Action Group Meeting. Room 12, Dwight Hall, High Street between Chapel and Elm Sts., 7:30 pm.

May 5, 12, 19, Wed.: Womens Center planning series to discuss Women's Lib Movement in relationship to : May 5, Lesbianism; May 12, Abortion, Contraception, and Pop Control; May 19, Childbirth and Motherhood. Unitarian Church, 608 Whitney Ave., 8pm. All Women Invited.

May 5, 12, 19, Wed.: Foster Parents for Progress Weekly meeting. *Trinity Parish House. Wall St., 8 pm. Call Mrs. Jesse Kennedy, 389-4764.*

***May 5, 12, 19, Wed.**: Revolving Bail Fund Dinner. Bread and Roses, 6-8pm 75 cents.*

May 5, 12, 19, Wed.: Environmental Offensive Dinners. Bring Something to share. Call 776-9574 for location. 6:30pm.

May 6, 13, 20, Thurs.: Yale Women's Alliance. Room 301, Hall of Graduate Studies, York St., (across from Wall) Open to all women. 7:30 pm.

May 6, 13, 20, Thurs.: Food Coop Meetings. Find out where and how to buy food. Jam sessions will follow. Bring instruments. Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State St., 8 pm.

May 6, 13, 20, Thurs.: Homosexuality Discussion group Weekly Meeting. Common Room, Dwight Hall, High St. 9 pm.

May 6, 13, 20, Thurs.: "Contingency" Jazz. The Enormous Room, 211 Park St. 8:30 - 11 pm, 50 cents.

May 6, 13, 20, Thurs.: Open Folk Music The Exit. 9 pm. 75 cents.

CORRECTION

May 7, Fri.: Rally to support Bobby and Ericka, postponed due to unexpected length of the trial.

May 7-9, Fri.-Sun.: Military Counselor Training Workshop by Legal In-Service Project. Introduction to Military life through experience and training. More info: N.E. Comm. for NonViolent Action, RFD 1, Box 197 B, Voluntown, Conn. 06384.

May 7, 14, Fri.: "The American Dream" Albee. Book Discussion Group, New Haven Senior Center. 294 Cedar St., 11am-12-30 pm. Bring or buy lunch. Social 1 pm.

May 7, 14, Fri.: The Blades of Bluegrass. Kentucky Bluegrass. The Enormous Room, 211 Park St. $1.00. 8:30-12 pm.

May 7-29: "The Price" at Long Wharf. Mon-Fri at 8:30 pm. Sat. at 4:30 and 9 pm. Wed., May 19, at 2:30 pm. 222 Sargent Dr., Conn. Tpke Exit 46. call 787-4282 for reservations.

May 7, Fri.: "Henry V" Laurence Olivier Pierson Film Festival. The Yale Common Room or dining hall on Wall St. Open to public, 8 pm. $.75.

May 8, Sat.: Irving Stolberg, New Haven State Assemblyman, will be the featured speaker at a supper meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. 7 pm. For res. and information call Louise Flavin at 934-8223 or 467-4269.

May 9, Sun.: Film "Dr. Doolittle." The Grecian Urn for Young Adults. 323 Temple St. 8 pm.

May 11, Tues.: Dwight Concerned Citizens, General Meeting. Troup Middle School, 7:30 pm.

May 12, Wed.: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers, Open Meetings, Discussions of the history and Civil Liberties aspects of the N. H. Panther Case. 425 College St. 8 pm.

May 14, Fri.: Franz Kafka's "The Trial" Yale Film Society, 59 High St. 75¢ with membership card which can be purchased at door for .50¢. 7 and 9:30 pm.

May 14, Fri.: "Do You Know Antiques" Dean Mitchell. The New Haven Senior Center, 294 Cedar St. Talk and Social 1 pm.

May 15, : JOAN STONE, Political Dancer, "Clear me a Space and I'll dance about ROSA LUXEMBURG" Branford College Dining Hall, York St., across from Yale Theatre. PREMIERE PERFORMANCE. 8:30pm

May 14-16, Fri.–Sun.: Draft Counselor Training. For more info. N.E. Comm. for NonViolent Action, RFD 1, Box 197B, Voluntown, Conn. 06384.

May 16, Sun.: "The Gay Alliance in Review", Mr. Christopher Phillips The Grecian Urn for Young Adults, 323 Temple St. 8 pm, Free.

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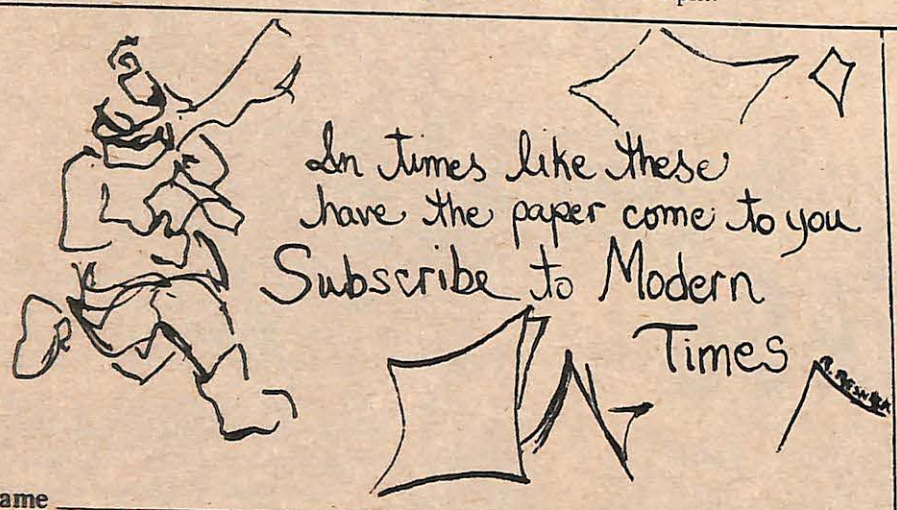

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Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-Church; Bread & Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; Whitlock's, Broadway; Morton's, Broadway; Angela Davis Bookstore, Broadway.

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East Haven: Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Place; Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

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West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; Paceoni's Pharmacy, 207 Orange Ave.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, cor. Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Howe Food Basket, cor. Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Our Food Store, Chapel-Howe.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel; Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop; Gary's New York Deli, 1207 Chapel; Ray's Coffee Shop, York-Chapel.